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DEACON SKINNER'S IDEE

They tell me there's persumin' men revisin' o' the Bible!
Some folks is so all-fired smart, er think they be, o' the li'ble
To have the stars all painted green, an' nen, some future day,
They'll all conclude to make the sun go roun' the other way.

They's like to keep on with their everlastin' tinkerin' till
They bust up everything an' make the rivers run up hill.
An' if we give 'em time enough, I hain't a bit o' doubt,
They nachelly 'll turn the hull creation inside out.

Now, jes as if the prophets an' the 'posties an' the rest
O' them 'at writ the Bible weren't the ones to know the best
What ort to be put in it! An' a man who takes away
Er adds to it 'll ketch it on the final jedgment day.

You can't raise crops by settin' roun' and simply writin' "corn,"
An' folks as tries it 'll come out the little end the horn.
It ain't no trick to make a book 'at says we all kin go
A-glidin' into heaven; but that don't make it so.

They'll learn the way's as narrar an' as difficult to climb
An' as thorny as it used to be in our gran'father's time,
An' find too late the other place as easy of admission,
An' jes as hot as 'twas afore they writ their new edition.
—Nixon Waterman, in the Boston Transcript.

THE PRESENT JUDGMENT.

Great God, the Ruler of this gladsome earth,
Which Christ redeemed, but we have left unsaved,
To Thee in humble penitence we come,
And beg that judgment now be meted out
For our gross sins, while yet Thy grace is free!

We would not come to Thee in senile age,
When hope is dead and faith no longer saves.
We would not mock Thy mercy with our groans,
When groans and fair excuse are all too late.
But in our manhood and our strength we come,
To know our doom, and suffer punishment
For all the wretched past, the heedless now!

Send Thou the lightning flash that bared the heart!
With wrathful thunder shake our self-conceit!
Sear Thou our lying tongues that tell of love
Which is not proven in our heedless lives!
If death atone, then strike us dead, we pray,
That in Thy love-crowned world we live again!

The faith that saved our fathers saves not us,
Because new duties on our shoulders rest.
The world is wiser grown. The weakling's faith
Wins not, in strenuous need, the hearts of men.
Strong men should be the Christians of these days!
But we our worm-like impotence proclaim,
And spend in idle worship, useless lives!

From Thy sweet charity we have left out
The central truth, the truth of brotherhood!
We will not love our neighbor as ourselves,
But only as a stranger whom we meet and greet,
And then forget! Our very prayers are vain,
For they make mockery of our love for Thee.
We know that words save not. And yet our deeds
Lie deeply hidden in our vagrant thoughts,
While with our aspirations we would buy
Eternal life—that life Christ bought with blood!

These, Lord, are grievous sins. No fond excuse
Can make them less. And for these sins we crave
Thy judgment now, that in that later day
We go not forth condemned, fear-driven souls
Who sinned away the mercy granted them,
Then dare to mock their God with vain excuse!
—W. H. Bishop, in The Advance.
Nov. 8th, 1090.

A BOER'S TROPHIES OF SUCCESS

One of the Boers constructed a breast plate of a novel character, which was captured in a recent raid by some of General Lord Kitchener's officers. This breastplate consisted of a leather shield, which could be strapped about the neck and under the arms, and was covered with small pouches captured from British officers.

These pouches bore the initials and emblems of various British regiments. Among them were pouches from officers of the Dublin Fusiliers, the Duke of York's Own, the Cambridgeshires, the Gloucestershires, the City of London Volunteers, Strathcona's Horse and other well known corps.

The Boer who designed the fantastic breastplate must, it is believed, have been of a poetic disposition, for the numerous pouches could have been of no possible use and only served to impede his movements while on commanda.—New York Herald.

And He Returned.

One of those gilded youths who "don't care to dance, old chappie; too much of a beastly bore," was recently taken down in a manner which hugely delighted the hearers, says London Tit-Bits. Airing himself in a London ball room, he was pressed by his host to take part in the worship of Terpsichore, but for a long time resisted. At last, moved by the statement that his proposed partner was exceptionally pretty, and an heiress withal, he relented.

"Well, twot her out, deah boy," he drawled.

He was promptly led up to the expected fair one, but unfortunately she had overheard his remark. The introduction took place, and the maiden, raising her pince-nez, surveyed him with a critical air for some score of seconds. Then, with a shrug and a perfect imitation of the youth's lisping drawl, she said:

"No, thanks, deah boy; twot him back again."

From the Banks of the Schuylkill

Towne—You don't hear any more nowadays of Chicago's complaint of not getting the benefit of its complete census.

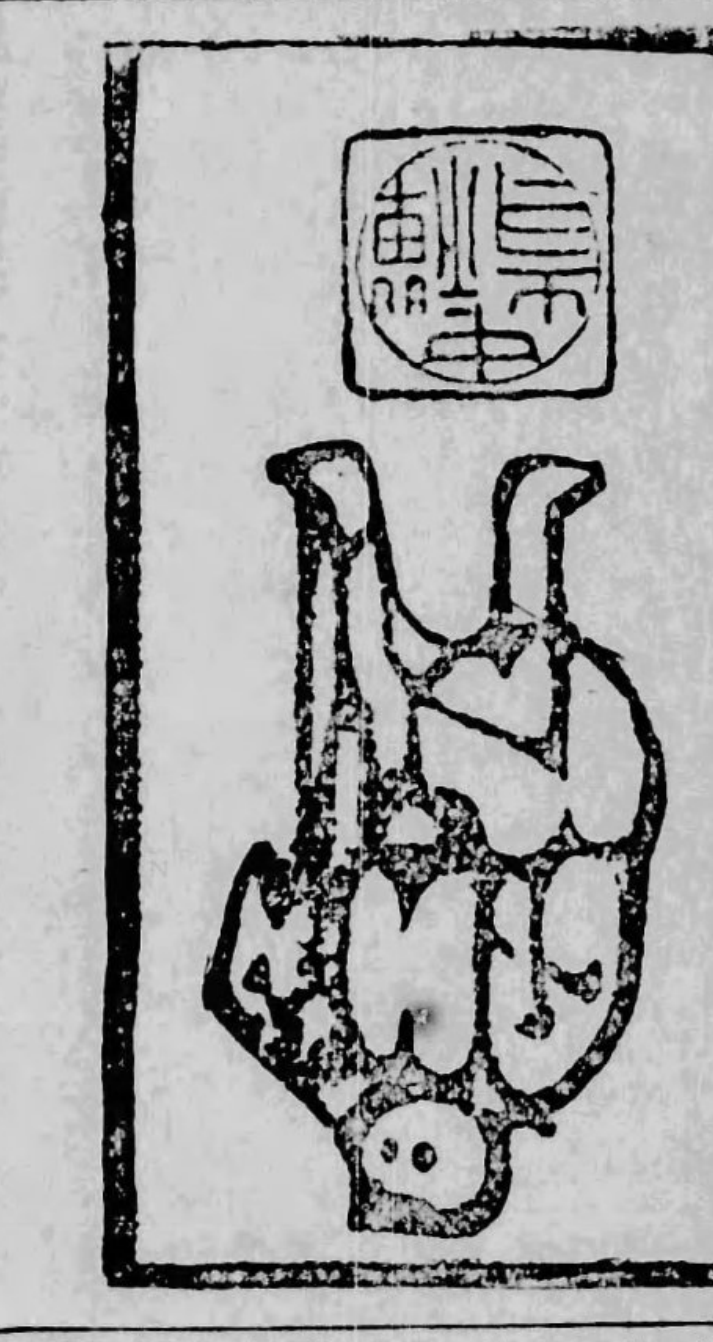
Brown—No, I suppose somebody told the Chicagoans that they couldn't possibly have the benefit of their senses or they wouldn't live there.—Philadelphia Press.

JAPAN'S WAY OF CATCHING THIEVES

Dr. H. Ten Kate, a well known scientist of Nagasaki, Japan, tells the following new and curious story:

A few weeks ago he called on a lady in Tokio and noticed that a strip of paper was fastened, by means of needles, to one of the panels or walls of her reception room. On the paper was a rough drawing of a human figure, the uppermost part of which was the feet, while the head was at the bottom. Moreover, it was in the feet that the needles were stuck.

The doctor asked what it meant, and she said:



"A watch was stolen from me a few days ago, and I have adopted this means to prevent the thief from running away. The figure on the paper is that of Hoshiri Doikoku, the god of wealth. As his feet are pierced with the needles the thief cannot run away, and he will certainly be caught sooner or later. Until he is caught, however, the paper must hang on the wall."

"I could not understand," says Dr. H. Ten Kate, "why Doikoku, who certainly was not guilty, should have his feet tortured in this manner. Was it in order that the god might be compelled to deliver up the thief to justice, or is it possible that the god of wealth is identical with the god of thieves, just as in old days Mercury was at once the god of thieves and also of merchants?"

Strips of paper containing a picture of Hoshiri Doikoku can only be obtained from the priests of the temples, and each bears a red seal, similar to the one above the feet in the accompanying picture.

The title Hoshiri Doikoku is composed of the hoshiri, meaning to run, to take flight; and Doikoku, meaning the god of wealth, who is supposed to be one of the seven beneficent deities, and thus corresponds to the Jupiter of mythology.—N. Y. Herald.

COMBINED TRAVELING RUG AND TROUSERS

Knowing that experienced travelers dislike to encumber themselves with baggage, an inventor recently conceived the idea of fashioning a rug, which could at any time be quickly transformed into a

pair of trousers. To carry out the idea was the work of a few hours, and next day he appeared on the street wearing the rug as trousers.

Buttons and straps were the principal part of the novel garment, but, although they are numerous, they are easily manipulated and only a couple of minutes are necessary to change the rug into trousers and the trousers into a rug. A nether garment of this kind does not look very fashionable, but it is at any rate decidedly comfortable, and there are few travelers who do not prefer comfort to fashion.—New York Herald.

The Supreme Court's Snuff and Quills

The United States Supreme court holds on to precedents and traditions of the past with more tenacity than any other body in the country. This fact is shown in little as well as in great things. The court kept up the practice of filling its official snuff box longer than did the United States Senate, and the Senate held on to the once popular drug long after it had ceased to be used. The love of the old way is shown in the Supreme court every time that august body meets by the array of quill pens distributed over the desks. When the quill was the only pen, instructions were given to have a certain number of them placed on the desks for members of the court. Very few people now use the quill, and those who do would get along very well with a steel pen. But no one has ever dared to interfere with a custom once established, and the quill pen doubtless still has a long life in the court.

NEED OF AN ISTHMIAN CANAL

Some Additional Facts Showing Its Prime Necessity to Our Prosperity.

In a former article, the writer endeavored to show the imperative necessity to the United States of an isthmian canal—either via the Nicaragua or the Panama route—to enable us to hold our own in the fierce struggle for the world's commerce. It is the purpose of the present article to discuss this branch of the subject further, and in addition to show why it is vital to American interests, and to the individual interests of our workingmen and farmers as well, that the present development of our export trade shall not only be kept up, but shall be indefinitely extended.

The trade advantage that will accrue to us by the completion of an isthmian canal will be, briefly, that it will make the Pacific an American sea. The cost of transportation by sea depends on the length of the voyage. At present, as was shown in the former article, the western coasts of North, Central and South America are as near in distance to Liverpool as they are to New York. A vessel from the latter city has to go as far to reach any port on the Pacific coast of this continent as one from Liverpool.

Take a map of the world, and draw a pencil line along the Pacific coast line of this continent from Alaska to Cape Horn, and you have the present neutral competing-zone of ocean commerce. It is as far for our commerce by ocean routes from Atlantic ports as it is for European commerce. And all westward of that is further for our Atlantic commerce, whether it goes around Cape Horn or through the Suez canal.

Now, take the same map, and draw another pencil mark from the southwest cape of Australia through the north cape of that island, thence across to where the 136th meridian cuts New Guinea, thence to the easternmost cape of Luzon, thence to the city of Amoy, and on through China and Siberia to the mouth of the Lena river, emptying into the Arctic sea. This will be the neutral competing zone after an isthmian canal is constructed.

In other words, it will be nearer, and therefore cheaper, for a vessel from our Atlantic ports to reach any port east of this neutral zone than for European vessels. The canal will move the neutral line 7,500 miles further westward—in fact, entirely across the Pacific. That ocean will be transferred from the commercial control of the English to that of the Americans.

This is a fact of stupendous importance to us. A recent writer in Feilden's Magazine, a London high-class periodical, devoted to engineering and trade, shows that the English commercial interests are keenly alive to the immense advantage an isthmian canal will give to America. The writer says:

> Immediately a canal is opened across the American isthmus, the tables will be completely turned. European Atlantic commerce in the Pacific will then only be in a position of equality with American Atlantic commerce along the eastern coast line of the Asiatic continent, the Asiatic archipelago and that of Australasia, while along the west coast of the Americas European sea-borne trade, as compared with American, will be handicapped by the average width of the Pacific Ocean. The only reasonable inference is that the effect of the opening of such a canal upon the trade of the Americas, not only between themselves, but also between them and the Far East, cannot fail to be wholly unprecedented in magnitude, and that the impulse derived therefrom will at least equal and probably exceed in extent the impulse given to European trade by the opening of the Suez canal.
>
> While the relative intrinsic importance of the easterly and westerly ocean trade-routes of the world to and from the Far East and the Australias will remain unaltered, as far as the trade centers of the Atlantic seaboard of Europe are concerned, and continue to be enormously in favor of the Suez Canal route, their relative importance will be entirely reversed as far as the Atlantic seaboard of America is concerned. This change in intrinsic value must inevitably center the commercial interests and the carrying trade of the Americas more and more exclusively around the development and control of the competing great westerly trade route to the obviously serious detriment of the older route in which we are supremely interested.

The article goes on to show how keenly alive British merchants have been for many years on this subject, and declares that British statesmen of the past successfully managed to take advantage of the situation. It says:

> The 300 years intervening between the middle of the 16th and the middle of the 19th centuries present an almost continuous series of overt and covert armed attempts on the part of Great Britain and her subjects to seize and control the region through which the Nicaragua Canal will pass. These attempts were only discontinued at the epoch of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty when it became apparent to our statesmen, through the discovery of gold in California, that new trade centers must inevitably be developed on the Western Continent as rival trade centers to western Europe—i. e., England, the commercial rivalry of which would only be accelerated by the perfecting of the westerly trade route.
>
> The onus of building a canal across Nicaragua, which was then universally considered the only practicable route across the Isthmus, was deliberately thrown by that treaty into the hands of the United States, and by the exercise of this diplomatic foresight, the postponement of its construction has been secured for over 50 years.
>
> By the recent Hay-Pauncefote convention we have, however, as deliberately relinquished one of the most important advantages secured us by that treaty, viz., the joint guarantee of and responsibility for the neutrality of the canal when built, by which device we had skilfully handicapped the control which our cousins expected to exercise over their canal when built, in favor of British sea-power. If we have now deliberately consented to the abrogation of these clauses, which, in view of the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal, were undoubtedly the most important of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it is because the existence of a canal across the isthmus has now become of supreme importance to the trade development of our Canadian dominion.

The article was written before the rejection by Great Britain of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but the remarks thereon in the last paragraph of the above quotation are interesting as an illustration that England's statesmen pursue the policy of conserving British interests the world over. In conclusion, the article urges, if the United States is determined to build the Nicaragua canal, that Great Britain shall secure the Panama concession and build a canal of its own.

Let us have a canal by either route. It is an absolute necessity to the maintenance of our new prosperity. We can not go back to the conditions which prevailed up to 1897. Since them we have increased our industrial production enormously. To quote Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor: "It is incontrovertible that the present manufacturing and mechanical plant of the United States is greater—far greater—than is needed to supply the demand; yet it is constantly being enlarged, and there is no way of preventing the enlargement." At that time—1890—our total plant was much smaller than it is now; yet then then we produced less than 73 per cent of its full capacity.

At present, our establishments are, as a rule, running up to full capacity, and have been since 1897. Now, the difference in cost between running a mill or factory at full capacity or at only two-thirds is not generally understood. The best explanation the writer has yet seen of this is given by Josiah Strong, of New York, in a little volume called "Expansion," published last fall, which, he says, was given him by a friend thoroughly conversant with the business of which he spoke: "The profits are well established according to the tonnage put through. If the run is 600 tons a day, the profits are $5,000 per month. If the run is 900 tons a day, the profits are $20,000 per month. That is, by increasing the output 50 per cent, the profits are in this instance increased 300 per cent. So the extra 300 tons per day could actually be sold for $3,000 less than cost, and then the profits for the month would be twice as large as if only 600 tons had been run."

To many person this will seem impossible; but it is absolutely correct. Machinery has largely taken the place of direct manual labor. The men manage the machinery instead of doing the hard labor themselves. Now, it costs practically the same to run the machinery when the output is only 600 tons per day as when it is 900. All expenses are practically the same, except labor. It takes more men to make the increased output, and their labor is the only great item of added cost.

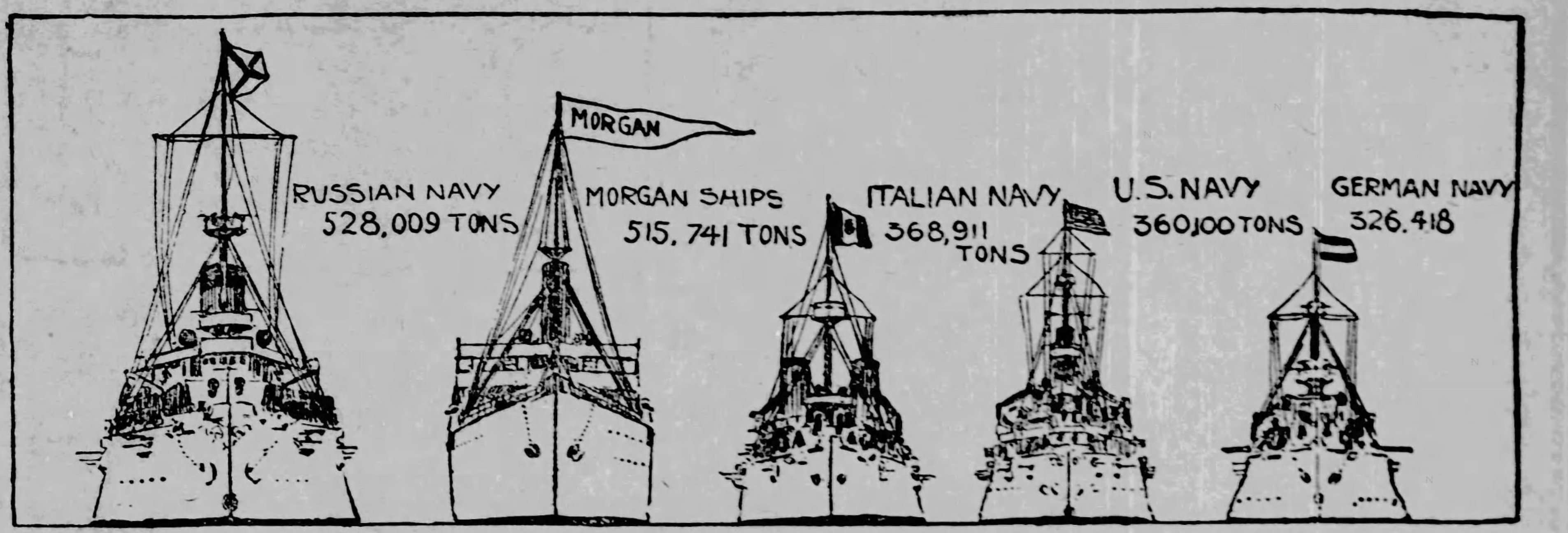
During the last half century, our manufactures have increased six times as fast as our population. We supply our own market for manufactured goods, and within the past few years have been able to extend our trade in manufactured goods to foreign markets. If these foreign markets do not continue to expand, there will come a time when our manufacturers are producing more than they can sell. That means stagnation, the closing down of mines, furnaces, mills and factories, and another era of hard times.

But the invasion of the markets of Europe have created an increased hostility against us. The great commercial nations are endeavoring to curb our export trade. Senator Beveridge, in his speech at Des Moines on Grant's birthday, predicted that "within 25 years every manufactured article entering English ports will pay a heavy duty unless by reciprocal tariff arrangements we keep Great Britain's markets open to our products. The same is true of every other European nation, and this policy of self-preservation will be applied to their colonies also."

Already have the foreign ministers of both Germany and Austria declared, publicly and officially, that it may be necessary to form a continental European league against our growing commerce. They can shut us out by tariff laws. The wise thing is to look to the lands of the Pacific for our market. The isthmian canal will make that ocean an American sea. We must have the canal!

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

MORGAN STEAMSHIPS WILL OUTWEIGH GREAT NAVIES.


MORGAN
RUSSIAN NAVY 528,009 TONS
MORGAN SHIPS 515.741 TONS
ITALIAN NAVY 368,911 TONS
U.S. NAVY 360,100 TONS
GERMAN NAVY 326.418

This drawing shows a vivid comparison between the tonnage of the steamships which will be controlled by the Morgan syndicate if the projected consolidation goes through, and some of the world's navies. It will be greater than that of either the Italian, American or German fighting ships. It should be said that the figures given for the United States navy do not include transports, refrigerator ships, supply ships, etc. The total tonnage of the navy is 481,568 tons.

CATCHING SQUID A NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRY

In this country that modest cephalopod, the squid, or cuttlefish, is not much appreciated, being used exclusively for bait. The Chinese and many other people, however, are extremely fond of it, and in the accompanying photograph native Hawaiians may be seen fishing for the squid with extemporized spears in

tidewater pools, wherein the luckless mollusks have been left almost high and dry by the retreating sea, says the New York Herald. In annexing Hawaii we have annexed a race of squid eaters.

Squid, which furnish the familiar cuttle bones for canaries to sharpen their bills upon, are the favorite food of numerous fishes. Their "schools" sometimes number millions, and now and then immense numbers of them are stranded on the New England coast, owing, it is said, to a funny habit they have of staring at the moon.

On a moonlight night they will fix their eyes upon the lunar orb and swim backward with the help of their siphons, until at length they come up high and dry on the beach. Every squirt of his siphon forces his squidship higher up on shore, until he is hopelessly aground, and must perish miserably.

The Deacon's Hope and Pride.

"Papa," remarked the boy thoughtfully, "the plate the minister holds when the collection is taken up in church is a gold plate, isn't it?"

The deacon absent-mindedly nodded his head.

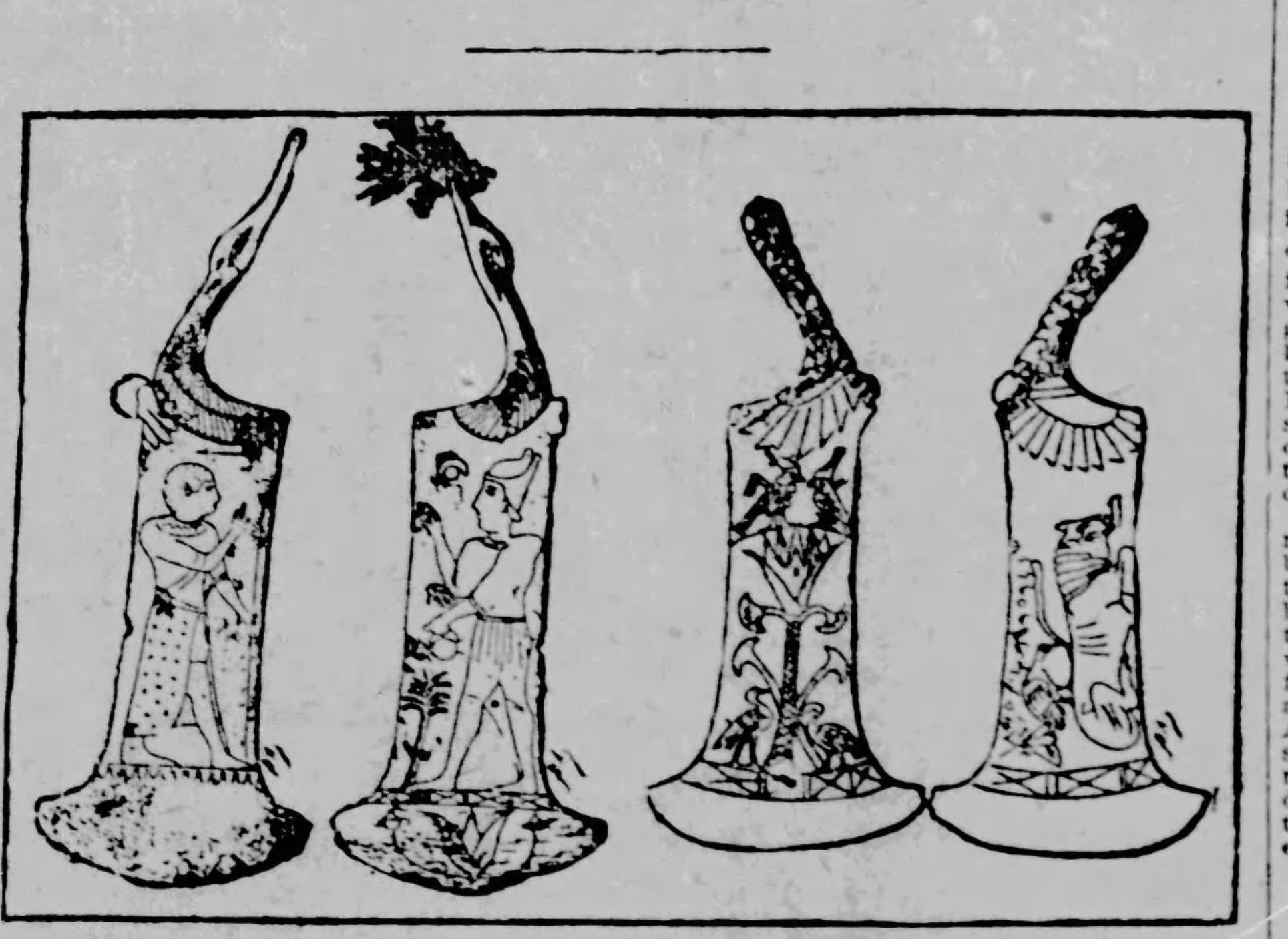
"And the plate they give you to pass is nothing but wood?"

Again the deacon nodded.

"I guess they must know you, don't they?" asked the boy.

Here there was an interesting and exciting diversion, for it is not well to have a bump of humor developed too rapidly.—Chicago Post.

RAZORS USED BY THE ANCIENT CARTHAGINIANS



Excavations at the ancient site of Carthage have brought to light queer looking razors used during the time when the Punic metropolis contended with Rome for the mastery of the world. The razors are about seven inches long each. The blades are ornamented with allegorical designs.—Chicago Tribune.

Origin of Some Familiar Phrases.

To feel in apple pie order is a phrase which dates back to Puritan times—to a certain Hepzibah Merton. It seems that every Saturday she was accustomed to bake two or three dozen apple pies, which were to last her family through the coming week. These she placed carefully on her pantry shelves, labeled for each day of the week, so that Tuesday's pies might not be confused with Thursday's, nor those presumably large or intended for washing or sweeping days, eaten when household labors were lighter. Aunt Hepzibah's "apple-pie order" was known throughout the entire settlement, and originated the well known saying.

It was once customary in France, when a guest had outstayed his welcome, for the host to serve a cold shoulder of mutton, instead of a hot roast. This was the origin of the phrase, "To give the cold shoulder."

"None shall wear a feather but he who has killed a Turk," was an old Hungarian saying, and the number of feathers in his cap indicated how many Turks the man had killed. Hence the origin of the saying with reference to a feather in one's cap.

In one of the battles between the Russians and Tartars a private soldier of the former cried out: "Captain, I've caught a Tartar!" "Bring him along, then," answered the officer. "I can't, for he won't let me," was the response. Upon investigation it was apparent that the captured had the captor by the arm, and would not release him. So, "catching a Tartar" is applicable to one who has found an antagonist too powerful for him.

That far from elegant expression, "To kick the bucket," is believed to have originated in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when a shoemaker named Hawkins committed suicide by placing a bucket on the table in order to raise himself high enough to reach a rafter above, then kicking away the bucket on which he stood. The term coroner is derived from the word "corph-connor," which means corpse inspector.

"He's a brick," meaning a good fellow, originated with a king of Sparta—Agesilaus—about the fourth century, B. C. A visitor at the Lacedaemonian capital was surprised to find the city without walls or means of defense, and asked his royal host what they would do in case of an invasion by a foreign power. "Do?" replied the heroic king. "Why, Sparta has 50,000 soldiers and each man is a brick."

When the Horse Guards parade in St. James' park, London, there is always a lot of boys on hand to black the boots of the soldiers, or do other menial work. These boys, from their constant attendance about the time of guard mounting, were nicknamed "The Blackguards," hence the name "blackguard." Deadhead, as denoting one who has free entrance to places of amusement, comes from Pompeii, where the checks for free admission were small ivory deaths' heads. Speciments of these are in the museum at Naples.

I Sugar or Liquor as Food.

Those who do not wish to give up their alcoholic beverages are fond of reminding us that there may be intemperance in eating as well as drinking. Candy comes in for special condemnation. The issue thus made has been met in an investigation into the relative value of sugar and alcohol to the organism, made by M. Chauveau and reported by him to the Paris Academy of Sciences Jan. 21. He fed a dog for 54 days on meat and sugar. Although the animal ran over a course of 34 miles daily, he had gained at the expiration of this period one-fifteenth of his weight.

When one-third of the sugar ration was replaced with alcohol the dog's condition began to grow poor. He had to be urged to run by his trainer, although he had lost only an ounce or two in weight. The two rations—sugar and part alcohol—were then alternated, each being used for a week, and the corresponding gain and loss of energy were very evident. Alcohol, M. Chauveau concludes, is not a strength-giving ration. Those who eat a reasonable quantity of pure sugar candy daily can, then, afford to give odds to those who take their glass of wine with equal regularity.

Social Blend.

"Was it a pink tea?" asked Mrs. Dukane.

"No," replied Mrs. Gaswell, who is a connoisseur in tea; "it was a black and green tea mixed."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE BIGGEST WATCH IN THE WORLD SOON TO BE TICKING IN MANHATTAN

The largest watch in the world has just been finished by a watch manufacturing company of Boston. The mammoth timepiece was built for a watch company in Manhattan, which will place it in the front of its Fulton street store for advertising purposes, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Work has been in progress for some time on the foundation, and it is expected that the watch will be in place and indicating the time of day in about a week. It is not an advertising watch in the sense that such instruments usually are, but it is a timepiece of the highest order. The works are equal to any that have ever been made, and the unusual size of them makes it possible to employ adjustments and error-correcting devices that could not be used in an ordinary watch. Beside the usual adjustments for heat and cold, etc., that are to be found in all good works, this watch contains adjustments for correcting astronomical variations and changes of cycles. In addition to this the case is plated with twenty-two carat gold.

When placed upon its seven foot pedestal the top of the timepiece will be fifteen feet above the sidewalk. To the pedestal will be affixed several long rods that will extend through the sidewalk and will be bolted to the cellar foundation. The watch has no back, but is a double dial, so that the time may be distinguished from both directions. At night the interior will be illuminated with electric lights, so that the dials can be seen at a distance of several blocks. The faces of the watch are more than four feet across. The watch, including the stem and ring, is about six feet high. The timepiece had to be made unusually thick in proportion to the diameter, as the lights inside could not be brought into close contact with the dials and works. But its thickness of two feet will not appear to be so great, as it is surmounted by an immense stem ten inches in diameter. The crystals are three feet in diameter and will produce a telescopic effect to the distant observer, so that the hands can be readily distinguished for blocks away.

Several thousand dollars' worth of twenty-two carat gold will be used in the case, and this will stand upon the sidewalk night and day every day in the year. As the whole affair weighs two and a half tons it is not feared that any one will carry it away surreptitiously. It has taken nearly a year to build the watch, and by the time it is placed the whole thing will have cost about $5,000.

LARGEST INTERLOCKING PLANT IS NEAR CHICAGO

The largest interlocking plant in the world has been recently installed at the state line crossing between Illinois and Indiana, near Hammond, Ind. The tracks of eight different companies cross one another at this point, rendering the situation a most dangerous and complicated one.

More than three hundred trains are handled there every day, in addition to 100 train orders and telegraph messages. In the signal house, of glass, that nestles down amid the network of tracks, six men have within their hands the lives of thousands of people during each period of the 24 hours, and upon their care and watchfulness rests the safety of millions of dollars' worth of freight. All this work is performed by two lever men, working eight-hour shifts, or six men for the 24 hours. The tower is 100 feet long by sixteen feet wide, and the operating floor is fifteen feet above the rail.

The interlocking machine is supported on a 20-inch steel girder and on five steel posts resting on concrete piers. The lower story is of pressed brick, and the second has windows on all sides, giving an unobstructed view of the tracks in all directions. The switches and locks are operated by one-inch pipe laid on double anti-friction carriers. The signals conveying to the engine driver the correct idea of the location of switches are operated from the tower by means of two wires, one governing each of two directions that the warning may take.

In the construction the following material was consumed, which is buried under the maze of tracks: Some 63,000 feet of one-inch pipe, or about twelve miles, weighing 47 tons and nearly 100,000 feet, or about 21 miles, of wire was used for the switches and signals. The greatest distance from the tower to a switch is 1,242 feet, and to a signal 3,493 feet. The levers require no unusual effort to manipulate them.

The great interlocking machine has 224 levers, and is 94 feet in length. The locking is of the well-known vertical type, and therefore no space whatever is taken up in the tower for its accommodation. In spite of the fact that some 2,200 feet of locking bar and more than 900 locking "dogs" are used, the locking is remarkably compact. The grouping of the levers has been very successfully carried out, the machine being divided into three principal groups, which simplifies the work considerably for the lever man, as, for instance, if a train is to be moved on the Chicago, Hammond & Western track, switch, lock and signal levers are all together, in place of being scattered from one end of the machine to the other, as was heretofore the practice.

Since the erection of the mammoth signal tower at the state line crossing, no accidents have been reported, and they were almost of daily occurrence in former times.—New York Herald.

Philadelphia's New Mint.

In a few weeks the government will take the contract off the hands of the contractors for the new mint in Philadelphia, and then the United States will have the finest, costliest and most complete money-making establishment of its kind in the world. The granite structure was commenced two years ago and will cost about $2,000,000, including the mechanical equipment, costing $200,000. There will be 24 coining presses in the new plant.

Money Easily Made.

"I've got a scheme," said the Grafter to the Indianapolis Sun, "that'll work like a clock. I'm going to put an ad. in the paper asking women to send their photographs and a $5 bill, and I'll tell them how to become beautiful."

"But how can you make them beautiful?" asked the Chump.

"Don't have to. I'll send back the photographs, with letters something like this: 'Dear Miss:—After seeing your photograph, we are surprised that you desire to become more beautiful than you already are. It sometimes seems that the very ones upon whom God bestows his greatest favors are the least thankful. One so divinely endowed with such loveliness as you possess should be contented. Although we have added to the beauty of such women as Lily Langtry, Maxine Elliott and Lillian Russell, our honor as gentlemen and our reputation as an old established firm compel us to inform you that you already possess beauty far beyond the possibilities of our system.'"

"But the $5?" asked the Chump.

"Oh, I guess a woman wouldn't make much of a howl over the five," answered the Grafter.

Breaking It Gently.

Quarryman (commissioned to break the news gently)—Did ye hear that foine blast, mum?

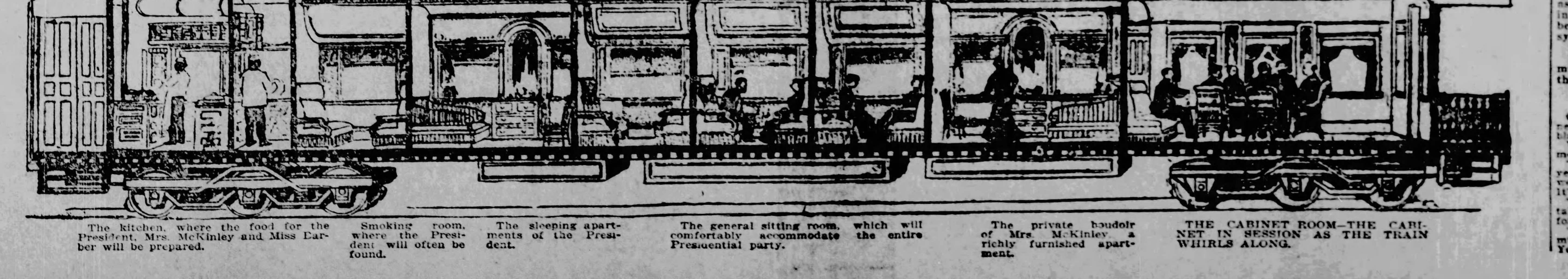
Woman—Indade I did. It froightened me.

"Would Oi had been near ye to protect ye, mum. It's just such a foine lookin' woman as you Oi loik to protect, mum. It's me yez ought to marry."

"It's you ought to be kilt entoirely fer talkin' that way, an' me married to a foine mon like Micky Flanegan."

"Och, ye nadn't moind about him, mum. He was kilt by th' blast."—New York Weekly.

THE WHITE HOUSE ON WHEELS---PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE CAR



The kitchen, where the food for the President, Mrs. McKinley and Miss Barber will be prepared.

Smoking room, where the President will often be found.

The sleeping apartments of the President.

The general sitting room, which will comfortably accommodate the entire Presidential party.

The private boudoir of Mrs. McKinley, a richly furnished apartment.

THE CABINET ROOM—THE CABINET IN SESSION AS THE TRAIN WHIRLS ALONG.

Recent Literature.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New Yor:

The Personal Edition of George Eliot, in twelve volumes, is a joy to the lovers of this famous novelist's works. Each volume has an introduction by Mrs. Esther Wood, telling how the story came to be written, placing the originals of the characters, and with dozens of illustrations.

The Octopus, by Frank Norris, the Californian writer, is a novel, in which the great railway system which exacts tribute from the Pacific coast is meant by the title. The story is an excellent one.

A Journey to Nature, by J. P. Mowbray, is a story of a world-weary man and his little boy comrade, who spent a year in a woodland cabin. It is an admirable story to all who love nature.

The Lion's Brood, by Duffield Osborne, is a historical story of Hannibal's famous campaign against Rome. It is a romance, and well told.

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin square, New York:

The Love Letters of Victor Hugo tell the love story of the great French author. The letters extend from 1820 to 1822, and were written to his fiancee, Adele Foucher.

The Love Letters of Bismarck show the surprisingly tender side of the old statesman, in the epistles addressed to Johanna von Puttkamer. They cover the period of his engagement, and his fifty years of married life as well.

Under-Studies, by Mary E. Wilkins, is a group of stories, in each of which the characteristics of animals and flowers are taken to demonstrate, that there are men and women in the world who resemble them.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The Story of Eva, by Will Payne, is the life romance of a western girl. It is a strong story, and the characters are vividly drawn.

Miss Pritchard's Wedding Journey, by Clara Louise Burnham, is a most charming story, unique in plot, and entertainingly written.

The French Academy, and Corneille, are the second and third volumes in Mr. Leon H. Vincent's series of essays on French society and letters in the 17th century, Hotel de Rambouillet having been the first. They combine instruction with entertainment.

Penelope's Irish Experiences, by Kate Douglas Wiggin, is the story of a journey through Ireland by a happy-hearted trio, ending in a pretty love romance.

Under the Redwoods, by Bret Harte, is a collection of his most recent short stories. They are charming, as are all his productions.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Mistress Nell, by George W. Hazeltine, is the story of Nell Gwynne's life. It is a "novelized" version of his play, in which Henrietta Crossman scored such a hit.

The Delectable Mountains, by Arthur Colton, is a book of stories whose background is the Connecticut hills. They are charming and original.

The Ways of Service, by Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, is a book of eight stories of army life in the Philippines. All are fascinating.

On Peter's Island, by Arthur R. and Mary E. Ropes, is a stirring romance of Russia, which depicts life in St. Petersburg during the '80's. It is an exceedingly fine story.

The White Cottage, by Zack (Miss Gwendoline Keats) is a very powerful love story whose scenes are laid in a Devonshire village, among humble people.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

Voysey, by Richard Orton Prowse, is an English novel on an unpleasant phase of love, which is depressing, though one must admire the writer's art.

The Writings of King Alfred is an address at Harvard by Frederick Harrison. King Alfred wrote five books, and these are discussed intelligently.

The Stage in America, by Norman Hapgood, discusses the American stage for 1897 to 1900. The author is a noted dramatic critic.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth ave., New York:

Pleasures of the Telescope, by Garrett P. Serviss, is intended as a guide for amateur astronomers, and is valuable to any one interested in the stars.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Puppet Crown, by Harold McGrath, is a modern romance, placed in a minor European kingdom which the author names Coringthia. It is extremely interesting.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Dupes, by Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford, is a bright and sparkling novel of New York society life, which deals some hard blows at theosophy and its originator.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

The Stepmother, by Mrs. Alexander, is a novel which is based upon heredity. It is an emotional romance, and will interest many.

From the Penn Publishing Col. Philadelphia:

Shoemaker's Best Selections is a volume of recitations, all excellent and all new. Blade readers who want such a book should buy this.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West West 23d st., New York:

John Winslow, by Henry D. Northrup, is a story of country life, whose hero is along the same lines as David Harum.

The Way of a Man with a Maid, by Francis Gordon Fane, is a seething love romance, which ends with a very dramatic climax.

From the Independence Publishing Co., Philadelphia:

Founding and Organization of the D. A. R. and D. R. Societies, by Flora Adams Darling, tells the story of the war between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, in 1890-91.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

Garcilaso, by J. Breckinridge Ellis, is a novel of Spain at the close of the 15th century. It is an interesting story of an interesting time.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

Clayton Halowell, by Francis W. van Praag, is an American historical novel, the scene laid in New Jersey during the Revolution. It is in all respects excellent.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Devil's Plough, by Anna Farquhar, is a novel of life in France during the regency of Anne of Austria. It is very readable and smoothly written.

From David McKay, Philadelphia.

The Age of Chivalry, a revised and enlarged edition of Thomas Bulfinch's popular book, treating of the period when King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are supposed to have lived, edited by Rev. J. Loughran Scott, D. D.

From the Gestefeld Publishing Co., Pelham, New York:

The Builder and the Plan, by Mrs. Gestefeld, is a book which endeavors to teach the way of self-mastery.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th st., New York:

The Luck of a Lowland Laddie, by Mary Crommelin, is a story whose scene is partly in Scotland and partly in far Peru. It is a bright and readable love story.

From R. H. Russell, 3 West 29th st., New York:

The American Stage is a pictorial review of the most notable recent theatrical successes, with many drawing and portraits of leading actors and actresses.

Her Amiability.

"You have the reputation of being very sarcastic," remarked the young man.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and it's all a result of my extreme amiability. I have a horror of boring people who are so considerate as to seek my conversation. And the world is so disagreeable that people don't enjoy anything except unfeeling comments on some other person's weaknesses."—Washington Star.

Too Dangerous.

Ted—I thought they were going to be married on St. Patrick's day.

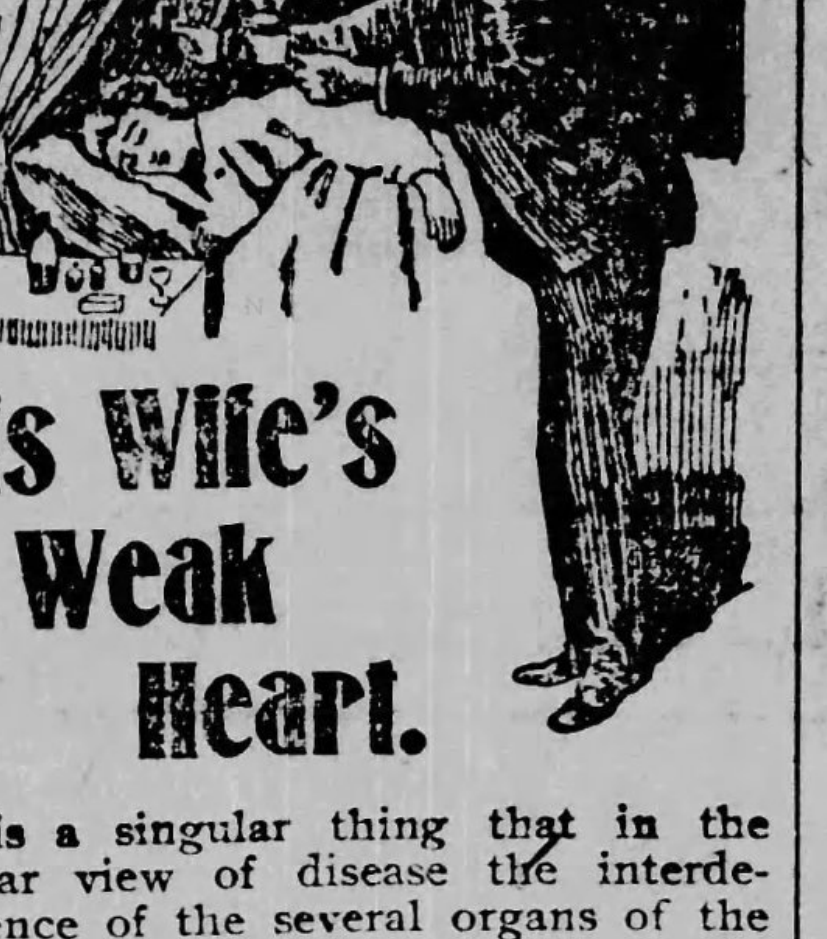
Ned—She was willing enough, and Phelin seemed to like the idea, until he suddenly thought of the orange blossoms.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Straw.

"Gloves," observed the lady to her companion, who went out between the acts, "show which way the wine goes."

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.



His Wife's Weak Heart.

It is a singular thing that in the popular view of disease the interdependence of the several organs of the body is lost sight of. The heart, for example, is diseased and it is treated as if it were entirely separated from, and independent of, every other organ.

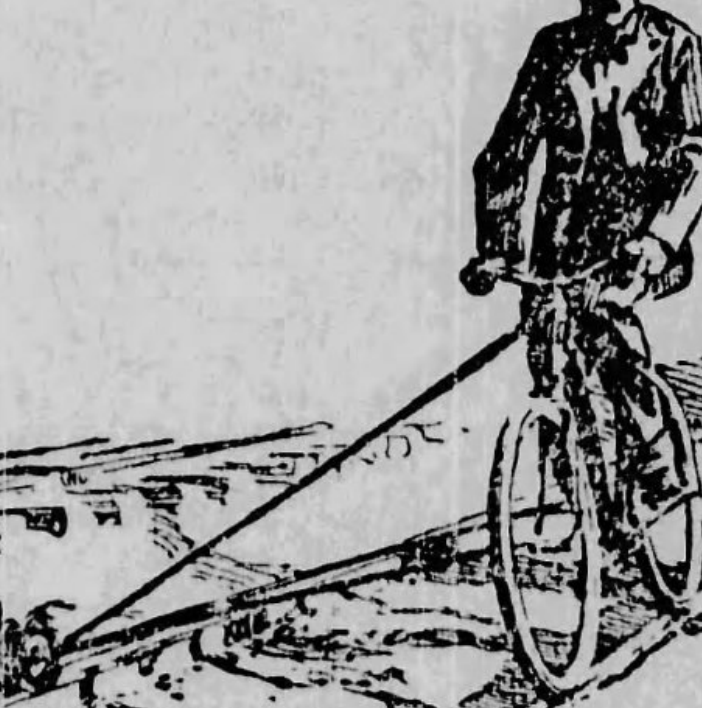
The fallacy of this opinion is shown by the cures of heart "trouble," liver "trouble," kidney "trouble" and other so-called "troubles," effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Primarily the "Discovery" is a medicine for the cure of diseases of the stomach and blood. But it cures diseases of organs seemingly remote from the stomach, because these diseases have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition.

"I doctored with three different doctors for weak heart, but they did me no good," writes Mrs. Julia A. Wilcox, of Cygnet, Wood Co., Ohio Box 52. "I was so tired and discouraged if I had had my choice to live or die I would have preferred to die. My husband heard of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and he bought a bottle. I took that and the first half seemed to help me. I took six bottles before I stopped. I am perfectly well, and am cooking for six boarders. It has been a God-send to me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

BICYCLE ADAPTED TO RAILROAD TRACK

Some genius has invented an attachment for a bicycle which makes it possible to wheel along a railroad track at a high speed without chance of tumbling off. This invention consists of a small wheel, attached to three pieces of steel pipe. The latter can be screwed to the bicycle or detached at will.



The small wheel, which has large flanges, rests on the "off" side of the track, and the bicycle glides along gently, the rider leaning slightly toward the center of the rails.

This machine has been tried on all kinds of curves and found to work successfully. The rider can lift the machine from the track in a few moments, and with it he can make fifteen miles an hour with ease.—New York Herald.

Humor of the Day.

An Irish recruit was once brought up for breaking into barracks—that is, getting over the wall instead of entering by the gate.

"But, Murphy," said the officer, "though you were late, you should have come in by the gate."

"Plaise, yer honor," said Murphy, "I was afraid of waking the sentry."—Tit-Bits.

Two modifications of the king's English reported by the correspondent of an English contemporary, seem worth putting on record. A small boy's description of the top cover of his bed as a "quilterpane" would delight Humpty Dumpty himself, while there is cynicism beyond his years (five in number) in his habit of announcing that his mother has "ladies in the jawing-room."

"The man who goes out for a lark," remarked the Observer of Everts and Things, "is often satisfied with a few swallows."—Yonkers Statesman.

Hoax—Carbon is getting very stout, isn't he?

Joax—Yes, and he's worried sick because he says he doesn't know of any way to reduce his weight.

Hoax—Why doesn't he use his own scales? He's still in the coal business, isn't he?—Philadelphia Record.

He had just rented an office and was waiting for business.

A man entered and looked about him in a doubtful, inquiring sort of way.

The occupant rose from his desk and smiled pleasantly on the stranger. Here surely was the commencement of prosperity.

"Have a chair," he said. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"I'm the assessor," was the reply of the stranger.—Chicago Post.

Ascum—I understand your minister is devoting his attention to the higher criticism.

Churchman—Well, he has been complaining that his salary's too small, if that's what you mean by "hire criticism."—Philadelphia Press.

He—Well, I'll admit I was wrong.

She—That won't do; you must admit that I was right.—Tit-Bits.

"Are you trying to do anything for the benefit of posterity?" asked the very serious person.

"Nothing much," answered the intensely selfish man. "Just look what previous generations have tried to do for posterity. But here we are going to burlesque shows and using slang and wearing freak clothes, just as if Shakespeare and Sir Isaac Newton had never lived. I am thoroughly convinced that any effort to benefit anything so frivolous and ungrateful as posterity is a sheer waste of time."—Washington Star.

First Kansan—Did thet cyclone damage Jed Perkin's house enny?

Second Kansan—Donno; it hain't lit yit.—Ohio State Journal.

Col. Bragg—I've fought and bled for my country, sir; I've——

Alex. Smart—Yes, but did you ever help your wife hang pictures?—Ohio State Journal.

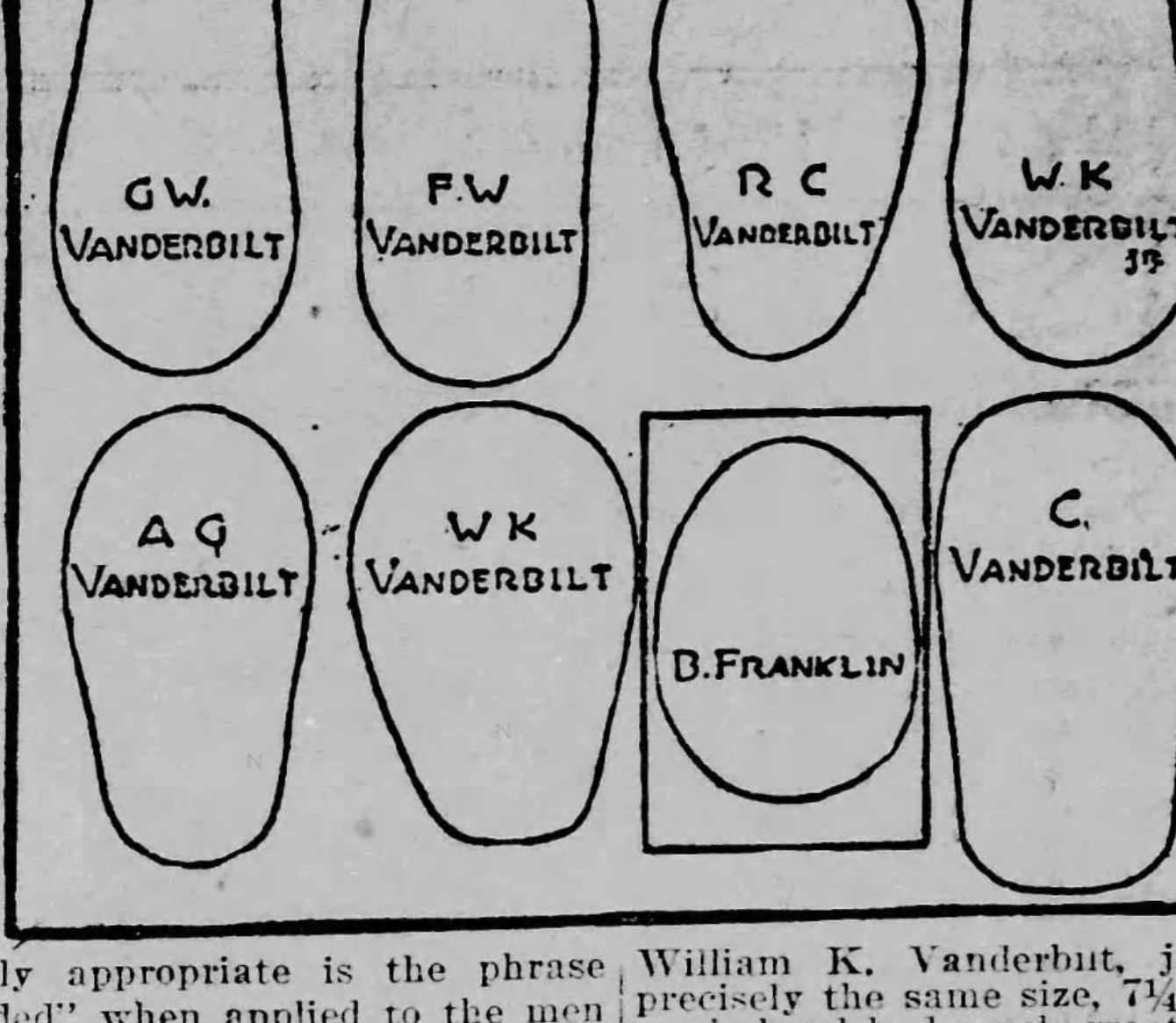
Tea Raising in South Carolina.

During the past few days a company has been organized under the laws of South Carolina for the purpose of making the experiment of raising tea in that state, and a tract of 6,000 acres has been purchased near Charleston on which to begin the industry this season.

Only about 1,000 acres will be put immediately under cultivation, but the remainder will be enriched ready for planting by next spring. Tea requires an exceedingly rich soil, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that the conditions necessary to produce an excellent quality of the leaf can be supplied by proper attention.

If the experiment prove successful the company will raise as much as 300,000 pounds of tea per annum, and so confident are they of satisfactory results that they are already negotiating for the purchase of additional lands.—Atlanta Constitution.

LONG-HEADED MEN OF VANDERBILT FAMILY



Singularly appropriate is the phrase "long headed" when applied to the men of the house of Vanderbilt. An examination of the "conformiter" diagrams retained by the hatter of the family shows that almost without exception the Vanderbilts have abnormally long heads as compared with the average man's head, measuring from front to back about an inch and a half above the ears.

Unfortunately no measurement of Commodore Vanderbilt's head is extant, so a comparison of his "long headedness," literally, with that of the present men of the family is not possible, but every one of the Vanderbilts now alive takes a hat larger than No. 7 size.

The Century Dictionary and the various handbooks of literary curiosities agree that the appellation, "long headed" is applicable to men who are shrewd, sharp and cautious withal.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt's diagram, in parlance of the hatter, calls for a hat "7 three-eighths and a sixteenth," or practically, the same commonly called 7½. His head was always considered by the hatter remarkably similar to former Senator David B. Hill's—each man's head, considered on that horizontal plane just above the ears usually circumscribed by the hat band, formed an almost perfect parallelogram, twice as long as it was broad. Cornelius Vanderbilt's head had a slight bulge back of the ear on the right side, otherwise each man could have worn the other's hat without discomfort.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., took hats precisely the same size, 7¼, but the former's head had much greater breadth at one point, and appears to have been a trifle less "long headed" than the latter's.

Messrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Reginald C. Vanderbilt require 7⅛ size hat. The latter's head is just the barest trifle larger back of the ears, but the length is identical. Mr. George W. Vanderbilt's head is a quarter of an inch longer, but noticeably thinner through, that is to say the diameter of his head above the ears is less. His forehead is the squarest cut of any of the Vanderbilts.

Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt takes a 7¼ hat, and has a more fully rounded forehead than any other member of his family, being considerably broader through the temples. His head resembles that of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The horizontal plane of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's head resembles quite closely the oval form commonly called egg shaped. Bourke Cockran's and Thomas B. Reed's heads are rounder. Andrew Carnegie's is symmetrical, irregularly round and considerably smaller, resembling a cannon ball.

The saying "small head, little wit; large head, less yet," is borne out by the fact that the man who wears the biggest hat in New York, so far as the leading hatters know, is a truck driver. On the other hand, several of the brainiest lawyers in the metropolis wear hats under the average size.—New York Herald.

PHOTOGRAPHING BY NEW METHOD

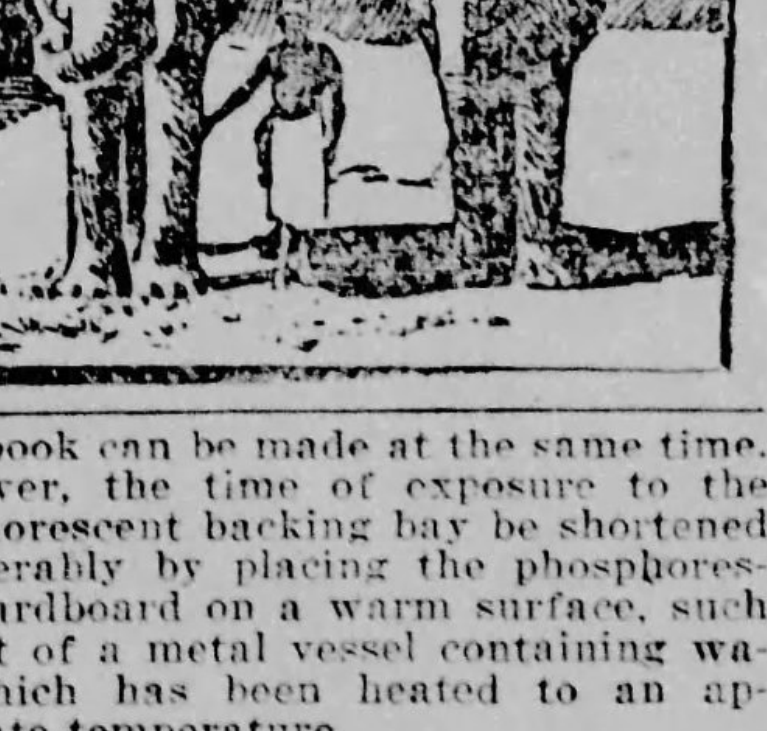
A novel method of obtaining copies of plates and engravings from library books has just been devised by Mr. F. Jervis-Smith. In many libraries, he points out, there is a fixed rule that no books are to be removed, and as a result all extracts and copies of plates and engravings have to be made in the libraries. Such work, however, is extremely difficult, since the use of artificial light is strictly prohibited and since it is not easy to manipulate a camera in a library, even if the privilege of introducing one were to be granted, which is not often the case.

For these reasons Mr. Jervis-Smith devised the following method, and he says that it works to a charm. First he coats a piece of cardboard with a phosphorescent substance, and after it has been sufficiently exposed to the light of the sun or of an arc lamp he places it in the back of the engraving or plate to be copied; then on the face of the engraving or plate he laps a dry photographic plate, after which the book is closed for a certain time, the exact duration of which depends on the nature and thickness of the paper used in the book.

The period, however, ranges from eighteen to sixty minutes. The plate is then withdrawn and stored in a dark box for development. In manipulating the dry plate a cloth is used, which shuts off all light and covers the book during the operation.

Very clear copies, it is said, can be made by this process except in the case of some very fibrous papers, and even then the copies are quite good enough for all ordinary purposes. Furthermore, a book is not injured in any way either by the luminous substance or by the dry plate, so that the method may be safely used in the case of valuable prints and engravings.

If films are used instead of plates several copies of different engravings in the same book can be made at the same time. Moreover, the time of exposure to the phosphorescent backing bay be shortened considerably by placing the phosphorescent cardboard on a warm surface, such as that of a metal vessel containing water which has been heated to an appropriate temperature.



Whole pages of text can likewise be copied in the same manner. We reproduce one of these new style pictures.—New York Herald.

FEET OUT.

Curious Habits.

When a person has to keep the feet out from under cover during the coldest nights in winter because of the heat and prickly sensation, it is time that coffee, which causes the trouble, be left off.

There is no end to the nervous conditions that coffee will produce. It shows in one way in one person and in another way in another. In this case the lady lived in Vermillion, S. Dakota.

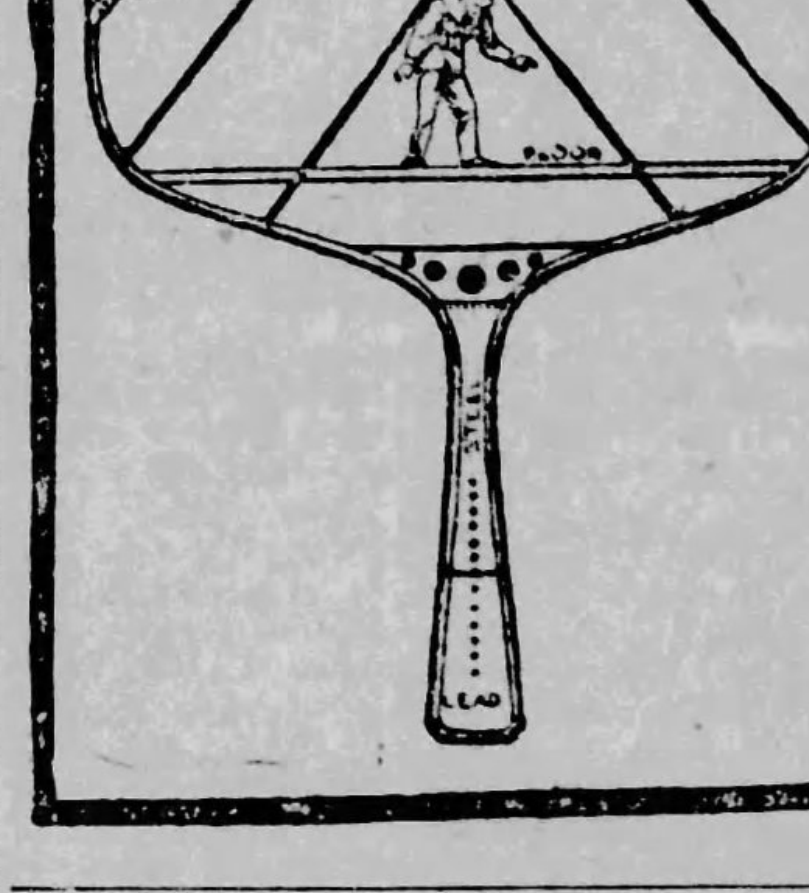
She says, "I have had to lie awake half the night with my feet and limbs out of the bed on the coldest nights, and feel afraid to sleep for fear of catching cold. I had been troubled for years with twitching and jerking of the lower limbs, and for most of the time I have been unable to go to church or to lectures because of that awful feeling that I must keep on the move.

When it was brought to my attention that coffee caused so many nervous diseases, I concluded to drop coffee and take Postum Food Coffee to see if my trouble was caused by coffee drinking. I only drank one cup of coffee for breakfast but that was enough to do the business for me. When I quit it my troubles disappeared in an almost miraculous way. Now I have no more of the jerking and twitching and can sleep with any amount of bedding over me and sleep all night, in sound, peaceful rest.

Postum Food Coffee is absolutely worth its weight in gold to me." This lady's name can be given on application to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

CUP DEFENDERS ARE WORTHLESS FOR CRUISING

Very few people realize how utterly worthless for all purposes, excepting racing, is the ordinary cup defender. As a matter of fact, craft of this kind are not entitled to be called "yachts" at all. They are racing machines, pure and simple. This year, more than ever before, they have reached the limit, says the New York Herald. The two boats now being built to defend the cup are enormously expensive to construct, equally costly to keep in commission and worthless for cruising purposes or for any of the uses to which the ordinary yacht is put. They have no cabin room and require enormous crews. We print herewith a midship section of the Independence, showing the interior of the Boston cup defender in her widest and deepest part. Here there is not room for a man to stand up below the deck.



The distance between the floor of the yacht and the deck is hardly more than a man's height. This, however, would not be so bad if it were not for the braces, which cut up the interior of the yacht from stem to stern. Steel braces cut up the cabin room at angles of 45 degrees every few feet. It is impossible for two men to walk abreast inside the yacht anywhere between the bow and stern.

Under these circumstances the construction of a cabin or of comfortable quarters for the crew is impossible. All that the inside of the modern racing machine is good for is, therefore, to store spare sails, blocks, spars, tarpaulins, etc. With a boat of this kind, requiring a large crew, it is impossible to go on a cruise, no matter how much her sail area may be reduced, for there would be no comfortable quarters below deck.

The old-fashioned yacht, on the other hand, was most comfortable for the owner, his guests and the crew, and indeed the pleasantest part of the craft was below deck, where a cosy cabin, with ample room, afforded every facility for enjoyment of life.

Tips From the New Boarder.

When the new boarder went into the dining room and sat down there was only one other person at the table, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The new boarder had a kind heart, and thought he would be affable.

"I s'pose you've boarded here for some time?" he said to the other man.

"Yes. Quite a while."

"How is it? Any good?"

"Yes, pretty fair. I have no complaint to make."

"Landlady treat you decent?"

"Well, perhaps I ought to—" and then he hesitated.

"Oh, never mind, old man," said the new boarded. "That's all right. I'm on. But say, mebby you never tried chucking her under the chin once in a while. That's the way to get on with 'em. I never had a landlady that didn't treat me A1 yet. It's all in the way you handle 'em. Call 'em 'sister' and give 'em soft, sweet, oozy talk about their looks. That's the way to fetch 'em. I'll bet I can live here for a month right now without being asked for a cent. Watch me nudge her when she comes in. Before this time to-morrow she'll be telling me her family history. Poor old girl! She looks as if she'd had her troubles. Probably got tied up to some John Henry who was about man enough to shoo chickens out of the yard, and that's all. My name's Hudson. Let's see, I haven't heard yours, have I?"

"N—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband."

A GRIM FIGHT WITH CONVICTS

Probably the most harrowing experience that ever befell a group of prison officials is that described by one of the guards of the Kansas state prison, who was held captive during the recent miners' strike there.

In the power of reckless, unscrupulous men, all condemned criminals; in constant danger of death at their hands; in a condition of absolute famine and with no prospect of obtaining food, it is little wonder that the unfortunate guards wept for joy when rescue came.

One of these officials who suffered imprisonment at the bottom of the mine has given in the Leavenworth Times the following spirited account of his adventure:

"You people do not realize the danger that we fifteen guards were in while in the shaft. If the end had not come when it did, one of us would have paid for it with his life, as it was the intention of the convicts to kill one of us at a time and place the body upon the cage and send it to the top, with a communication to the warden saying that each officer would be killed and sent to the top in this manner if he did not accede to their demands. Fortunately, the arrival of the officers put an end to that scheme.

"I tell you we were glad to see those officers that came down after us, for some of us were beginning to become freightened, especially after we had heard of the plan the mutineers had for getting rid of us.

"One of the divisions had a cat mascot that was allowed the freedom of the mines, and during their hunt the starving miners ran across it. Then began one of the most exciting races that I have ever heard of. They chased that cat for nearly an hour before they succeeded in catching it. The animal was killed, skinned, fried and eaten by the desperate miners.

"The credit of the capture of the mutinous convicts is due to Floyd Graham, a colored man who climbed up the airshaft a distance of 720 feet. After Graham had recovered from the effects of his long climb, he was armed and placed in command of the eight officers who went down after the strikers. Upon the landing of the cage containing the officers at the bottom of the pit, Graham gave the command to fire and conducted the entire fight.

"Had it not been for his guidance, the officers would probably have made a failure of the expedition, and eight more officers would have been added to the list of captures made by the strikers.

"Floyd Graham is a man about 30 years of age, and was sentenced to the penitentiary in 1898 to serve fifteen years on a charge of burglary. He has behaved himself since he has been in the prison, and his record is that of an ideal prisoner.

"An effort is on foot to secure a pardon for Graham from the governor for the nerve and tact he showed in capturing the strikers.

"All the dynamite in the mines was found by the officers."

Stork.

Once upon a time the Stork ventured to call officially at a grand mansion.

"The Stork, I presume?" observed the Lady of the House, coldly.

"Now, most people," stammered the Stork, "would say I am a goose for calling here!"

But the Lady of the House was in no manner confused by this subtle sophistry, having been carefully educated to move in good society.—Detroit Journal.

A Kind Hearted Man.

"It is a little annoying to have to get up in the middle of the night and look for burglars," said Mr. Meekton, "but Henrietta seems to enjoy having me do so."

"What would you do if you really found a burglar?"

"Well, I'm so kind-hearted that I'm afraid I would be too linient. I think I'd open the door and tell him that if he didn't get out quietly Henrietta would come down and attend to his case."—Washington Star.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 125 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Belgian Hares.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please answer as to the desirability of Belgian hares as meat food, and of their skins, as to their practical value in the making of leather articles? I believe the answer would be of value to your readers as a great many firms advocate the raising of them for that purpose.—S. A. P., Alanson, Mich.

So far the money which has been made in the Belgian hare business has been in raising pedigreed animals for sale to new breeders. There is some market for the dressed hares as food, but how profitable it is we do not know. We shall gladly publish information from any reader as to this point, and as to the value of their skins.

Pear Blight.

Editor Farmstead:—J. H. R., of Walton, Ind., asks for a remedy for pear blight through your valuable paper. Try this: First scrape off all dead bark; then take two gallons of coal tar; mutton tallow, 5 pounds; beef tallow, 5 pounds; hog's lard, 5 pounds; cook enough to mix well; apply with an old paint-brush on a warm, sunny day. I have used this several years ago, and the trees are in thrifty condition.—J. S., Neoga, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—If J. H. R., of Walton, Ind., will chop his pear trees down and burn them up he will save a whole lot of trouble, as I have never yet seen a pear tree do any good after being struck with the blight. You may saw off the affected limbs, but what good will it do? It will follow up and kill the tree anyway. So the sooner it is out of the way the better.—J. E. S., Goshen, Ind.

Small Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo., about small potatoes: Plant four inches deep one good eye in a hill, and don't hoe any dirt up to the plants till they are ready to blossom. The tops are then so old they will not set a lot more than the plant can mature. Keep clean from weeds. I have raised 50 potatoes in a hill by hoeing often, and only 13 of the same kind by hilling only late.—M. A. B., Warsaw, N. Y.

Destroying Horse Radish.

Editor Farmstead:—If L. R., Oakharbor, O., will take a hoe and cut off the tops of his horseradish and put coal oil on it, he certainly will not be troubled with it any more, for I know it from experience.—J. F., Battle Creek, Iowa.

Grafting.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to A. L. H., of Milton, Pa., I will say that, after twenty-nine years' experience in grafting, I know that grafts taken from a non-bearing tree and grafted on a bearing tree will bear fruit, but it will take from three to five years longer before they will bear. Such has been my experience.—J. E. S., Goshen, Ind.

INQUIRIES.

Rape Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give instructions how to put in rape; whether it shall be sown broadcast or drilled, or both; how much to the acre of seed, and is it put in every year, or is it of such a nature that once a stand it will continue to grow; is it used for anything besides pasture, and does it improve land?—L. C. S., Kendall, Ky.

Texas Fever.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader who has had experience please answer whether cattle that have had the Texas fever once ever have it again, or are they immune afterwards?—Subscriber, Carl Junction, Mo.

Seventeen-Year Locusts.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know if there is a remedy to keep the locusts from boring into and spoiling young fruit trees. We will have a locust year this summer, and I have some young trees of choice fruit that I want to save from the pest, and my neighbors likewise. Seventeen years ago the locusts ruined a young orchard for me.—J. F. M. J., Abbie, Va.

Cow Losing Flesh.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Jersey cow that was fresh in March. She had a nice calf. She seems to eat well; gets grain twice a day. The rest of the cows look well, but she is failing in flesh every day, and also in milk. So poor a cow I never say walk. Will some one answer right away, as I would like to know what to do for her?—J. R. B., Northwest, O.

Diseased Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare whose udder swelled, and though I have done all that I could think of, it has bealed at least three dozen times. It is swollen very badly.—Subscriber, Davis, Pa.

Bee Moths.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one inform me, through your paper, of a cure and preventive for moths? The first sign of them is that you see several of the larvae of the moth, and they increase and soon devour the honey and comb and kill the bees.—G. A. H., Cherokee, Cal.

A Self-Milking Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a very good cow for milk and butter, but this spring she commenced to suck herself. Can anyone tell me what to do to prevent her?—S. M. M., Columbus Grove, O.

To Kill Locust Sprouts.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me, through The Blade, what time of year to cut young locust trees so as to kill them. A lot of them have come up in a cemetery.—T. E. B., Canaseraga, N. Y.

KAFFIR-CORN.

Investigation as to Whether It Injures the Butter.

The Kansas experiment station has received numerous letters from farmers and dairymen asking if Kaffir-corn will produce a poor quality of butter, and in reply issues a bulletin which says:

The Kansas experiment station has fed the grain and fodder of Kaffir-corn for months at a time and has never experienced a particle of trouble from its producing a poor quality of butter. During the month of February and March, 1898, the station herd was fed almost exclusively on Kaffir-corn meal for the grain ration. At that time the dairy school was in session and we were making butter from the milk of this herd without the addition of any milk from outside sources. The butter was tested by competent judges and pronounced excellent in quality. Since this time both the grain and fodder of Kaffir-corn has been used as the whole or part of the ration, the milk being sent to the Manhattan creamery, where it has been saved to use in the making of starters. The milk has also been used each year at the dairy school, both with and without milk from other sources; it has been specially sought for by our cheese boys in their effort to make a first-class quality of cheese and in no instance have we heard a single complaint from the use of college milk on account of the cows being fed on Kaffir-corn.

When the season is a poor one for the curing of the crop and the grain has been left on the fodder, considerable penetrating dust arises from the crop when handled at feeding time. If the feeding is done just before or at milking time particles of this, with all the germs that they carry with them, will undoubtedly find their way to the milk pail and may cause a poor quality of butter. In the instance of the Overbrook creamery, the manager states that where Kaffir-corn in that part of the country had all been damaged by rains, and where the feed was the poorest, butter from that farm made the poorest butter. Indications point to a slight decomposition of the feed. Any feed or fodder of any kind contain large numbers of offensive germs, which, if allowed an entrance into the milk-pail and given a chance to multiply rapidly, will cause a very undesirable quality of butter.

This experience, together with others with which we are familiar, points to the necessity of feeding rather than before milking. In this way, Kaffir-corn, properly balanced, is one of the best feeds for a dairy cow and should be grown extensively where corn is uncertain.

SOME BEE FACTS.

Clip This Out and Preserve It for Reference.

In the study of the report of the Colorado Experiment station upon the apiary, and according to our own experience and observation, in regard to many of the conclusions stated below, says the Agricultural Epitomist, we believe that the following are reliable deductions from the experiments made at that station:

1. Bees freely use the wax in foundation to extend both the midrib and the cell walls of the comb.

2. As a rule, the heavier the foundation, the heavier will be the comb that is built upon it.

4. If the midrib of the foundation is much lighter than that of the natural comb, the bees will probably strengthen it by adding wax to the bottom of the cells, though possibly this is only done where there are actual perforations in the comb.

4. If the midrib of the foundation is thicker than the midrib of natural comb, it will result in a comb with a midrib that is thicker than the natural.

5. Drone comb has a thicker midrib and heavier cell wall than worker comb.

6. A foundation with a heavy midrib and very light cell walls will still produce a comb with heavy walls.

7. Very high cell walls in foundation are not cut down to the thinness of the cell walls in natural comb.

8. When very light foundation is used the somewhat heavier comb is due almost entirely to the midrib's being heavier than that of the natural comb.

9. When the foundation containing an abundance of wax to build the entire comb are used, the bees still add much more wax, sometimes nearly enough to build the comb without the help of the wax in the foundation.

10. Wax seems to be given with the best economy when the midrib of the foundation is of the thickness of the midrib of the natural comb, and when there is small, or at most a moderate amount of wax in the cell walls.

11. Poorly attached combs in sections seem to be more the result of weak colonies and poor honey flow than to the kind of starter that is used, though large starters and strips of foundation in the bottom of the sections do help to strengthen the union of the comb to the section.

12. Separations between the sections are essential to the best results in producing comb honey.

13. The thicker the comb, whether natural or artificial, the greater the proportion of honey to wax in it.

14. In natural worker comb that is one inch thick, the proportion of wax to honey is one to twenty and one to twenty-five in weight.

SUGAR BEETS.

Some Facts of Experience Regarding Culture.

The raising of the sugar beet is garden farming on a large scale, and unless the grower feels that he is willing to give the crop necessary care and attention, it is not worth while to engage in it. As a general thing, cereal crops yield from $12 to $13 per acre. The beet crop offers an opportunity for $30 to $35 worth of your own labor, or hired labor, to an acre of ground, and to get therefrom a return varying from $50 to $75 per acre.

First, the selection of a piece of your best ground. By this is meant land which you consider the most fertile, preferably the richest possible. It should be a rich loam with some clay. If possible, plow in the fall; if this cannot be done, it should be plowed as long before seeding time as convenient, so that it may derive all possible benefit from exposure to atmospheric influences. But whether fall or spring plowed, the ground should be broken up to a depth of at least twelve or fourteen inches. The first plowing should turn up an inch or two of new soil. This plow should be followed by a sub-soil plow, breaking and loosening the ground underneath to the depth already mentioned. In the spring just before planting, the ground should be worked down fine. Seeding of the field is done by drills, especially made for this purpose, which plant four rows at a time, twenty inches apart. Factory contracts call for the planting of at least fifteen pounds of seed per acre. Our own judgment is that it is better to plant twenty rather than fifteen pounds to the acre. Do not plant the seed to a greater depth than two inches, and one inch is considered preferable in most cases.

In about a week's time the crop will begin to appear on the surface, and as soon as the rows are clearly distinguishable, it is a good plan to cultivate. Frequently after cultivation, it is well to run a roller over the field for the purpose of more firmly packing the ground around the young roots. As soon as the fourth leaf begins to appear, thinning should be commenced. This consists in going over the field with a narrow hoe and cutting out the young plants, so as to leave small bunches in the rows eight to ten inches apart. This is called spacing. The spacing operation is followed by going down each row and from the bunches left by the spacer, selecting what appears to be the hardiest plant, and removing all others excepting this one. This is more easily done by young people. When the field has been gone over in this way, you have left, if you have secured a good stand, rows of beets which are twenty inches apart, with one single beet at say every nine inches down those rows. This thinning operation, when well done, usually costs the labor of one man and one boy of 12 or 14 years old for two days for each acre. This would bring the thinning towards the last of May, and the first cultivation after thinning perhaps during the early part of the second week in June. From that time on, the crop should be cultivated four or five times up to the latter part of July, at about which time the leaves will be so large as to interfere with the cultivator being run through the field, and the crop is then ready to "lay by."

In the fall of the year, usually about September, the factory people issue orders to the growers to begin to deliver their beets to the factory, and the crop is dug by [illegible] lers or [illegible] roots in [illegible] the surface [illegible] ped." Th[illegible] in cutting [illegible] below the [illegible] knife. T[illegible] wagons, [illegible] they are [illegible] $1.25 for [illegible] are suitable [illegible]

The average crop [illegible] tly be e[illegible] placed at [illegible] per acre.

An Inference.

"One th[illegible] never go[illegible]

"Nonsense[illegible] doesn't [illegible] shows sh[illegible] her with [illegible]

Not a Lawyer's Witness.

Client—W[illegible] ness?

Lawyer—[illegible] stupid jur[illegible] my pocke[illegible]

Client—W[illegible]

Lawyer—[illegible] ed a chanc[illegible]

Best for All Concerned.

Comedy—[illegible] last night [illegible] part?

Critic—[illegible]

Comedy—[illegible] best thing[illegible]

Critic—[illegible]

Overworked.

"What! [illegible] sition be[illegible] work?"

"Yes, m[illegible] nickel [illegible]—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Late Pension Legislation.

"Please tell me how much income a soldier's widow can draw and still draw a pension."—F. R., Meadville, Pa.

"Please give the most recent pension legislation since 1899."—W. C., Hamilton, Ohio.

The only general pension law was one modifying the act of June 27, 1890, which has been known as "the dependent pension act." The modifications made had been suggested by a resolution of the Grand Army of the Republic at its encampment gathering in 1899. The new law does not in the least affect those holding pensions under general laws prior to the act of June, 1890, its essential purpose being to make it simpler and easier for a claimant to make proof of his total disabilities under that act, and also to make clearer the meaning of said act with reference to the income of widows entitled to pensions under it. The act of June 27, 1890, requires 90 days' service in the army or navy during the war of the rebellion, with an honorable discharge therefrom, and disabilities of a permanent character and not the results of vicious habits, which incapacitate the claimants from the performance of manual labor so as to render them unable to earn a support. The new law amends the act of June 27, 1890, by inserting the words "or disabilities" after the words "physical disability," and by further providing that the "aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated." Under this new provision those who, under the former act would not have been able to prove a specific or single disability which would have been rated at the minimum figure of $6 per month, and therefore could not have received a pension, may now have the total of their disabilities rated, and if these amount to $6 they will be brought within the other provisions of the act of 1890 and thus obtain a pension. The total of disabilities may also operate to increase the amount of pension so long as said total does not exceed the maximum of $12 per month. The new act also provides that widows of soldiers shall be entitled to a pension so long as said total does not exceed the maximum of $12 per month. The new act also provides that widows of soldiers shall be entitled to a pension in case their "actual net income does not exceed $250 per annum," whereas under the rating of the former act of 1890 no widow could receive a pension whose annual income was estimated to exceed $96. In other respects the act of June 27, 1890, remains unaltered.

The last pension legislation enacted was a law by which women who were wives of soldiers now deceased as the result of army service, at the time of the service, may be restored to the pension lists, though having made subsequent marriages, if they are again widows. The act referred to was signed by the President on March 3 last—the day before the adjournment of Congress.

The Constitution.

"Is it known who wrote the constitution?"—J. B., Upper Sandusky, O.

Certainly, it is well known. The constitution was not the work of one man, but of the leading delegates to the constitutional convention of 1787. Among these were George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, Rufus King, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, Governeur Morris and Edmund Randolph. There were fifty-five members in all, most of whom were illustrious for their public services. Seven had been members of the first Continental Congress, eight were among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the whole number there were only twelve who had not been at some time members of the Continental Congress.

All propositions were discussed by the body in committee of the whole, the more important questions being referred to special committees, whose reports were afterwards discussed and modified. So that the constitution, as we have it, embodied the ideas of the best men of that distinguished body.

That Vice President.

I. C., Ashville, O.;
C. V. S., Tiffin, O., and
L. E., Sciotoville, O., all ask this old catch-question from Barnes's School History of the United States:

"What vice president took the oath of office two days before the President?"

We do not recall but one vice president who was sworn into office before the President, and that was John Adams, in his first term. The first congress was called to meet on March 4, 1798, but the roads were so bad that, for want of a quorum, the house did not organize until April 1, and the senate on April 6. The electoral votes were then canvassed in joint session, and Washington and Adams declared elected. John Adams was sworn into office on April 21 and Washington on April 30. This was nine days earlier for the vice president than for the President, not two.

Chicago Drainage Canal.

"Please give as much of the history of the Chicago canal to the Mississippi as space will permit. Who pays the expense, how they got the right of way, etc.?"—C. A. S., Horton, Mich.

The Chicago drainage canal is an artificial waterway constructed for the purpose of reversing the flow of the Chicago river, thereby preventing the city sewage from passing into Lake Michigan and contaminating the city's water supply. The canal extends from the South Branch of the Chicago river to the Desplaines river at Lockport, a distance of 34 miles, and is of sufficient width and depth to provide for a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute. The expense of constructing the canal was borne by the Chicago drainage district, a territory practically covered by the city of Chicago. The right of way was paid for and cost over $3,000,000. The canal was authorized by a special act of the Illinois legislature. It was begun Sept. 3, 1892, and opened Jan. 20, 1900, at which time there had been expended on it $33,525,691.20. A heavy price to pay for a cup of clean water.

Ohio Expenses.

"Will you please give the excess of expenses of McKinley's administration as governor of Ohio over the expenses of the administration of the governor of that state who immediately preceded McKinley?"—N. B. S., Mannington, W. Va.

James E. Campbell, Democrat, was governor for the two year term, 1890-91. The total receipts of the state for the time was $12,922,971; total expenditures, $11,934,040.

William McKinley was governor for the two terms—four years—following. For his first term, 1892-93, the total receipts were $11,596,647; total expenditures, $12,-548,900.

For his second term, 1894-95, the total receipts were $12,564,710; total expenditures, $12,579,199.

It may be well to remind you that in Ohio the governor has no power over legislation, because he is not given the veto power. He can not prevent an extravagant appropriation bill from becoming a law. Under Governor Bushnell, Republican, who succeeded McKinley, there was a heavy reduction of the state debt, due to the enactment of a new law taxing franchises, etc., passed by the legislature.

Degree of Ph. D.

"Is Ph. D. a title requiring a certain course of study, or is it an honorary degree? What line of study, and what are the usual qualifications for such a degree? I have no means of ascertaining."—N. J. A., Stromsburg, Neb.

The degree of Ph. D., or Doctor of Philosophy, ranks as the highest distinction to be won by scolars outside the professionad scholarships. It is conferred upon students taking a post graduate course by 300 colleges in the United States. It is also conferred as an honorary degree to distinguished scholars and scientists.

Ocean Speed.

"Please give the average miles our fastest vessels run per hour."—W. H., Arcola, Illinois.

The kind of vessel, whether sail or steam, merchant or naval, not being stated, we will take it that the fastest merchant steamships—"Ocean greyhounds"—are meant. The great world's course for testing speed is from Sandy Hook to the Irish coast. For 6 years, from 1894 to 1900, the Lucania held the record of 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes, for the approximate distance of 2,800 miles. The Deutschland holds the record for the fastest single day's run, 584 knots, or 23.02 knots per hour.

Washington Monument.

"Kindly give a short description of the Washington monument."—H. A. R., Owosso, Mich.

The Washington monument is a white obelisk, 555 feet high and 55 feet square at the base, with walls 15 feet thick. The exterior is of crystal Maryland marble and the interior is lined with carved tablets, the gift of many countries and states. The corner stone of the monument was laid with Masonic ceremonies July 4, 1848. The work proceeded until 1854, when the funds, which had hitherto been provided by private subscription, were exhausted. In 1880 work was resumed by the government, and completed in 1884, the entire cost being $1,200,000. The monument is the loftiest structure in the world except the Eiffel tower in Paris. Access to the top can be had by a stairway of 800 steps or by an elevator. These are in the interior, which is lighted by electricity.

Ratifying the Constitution.

"I notice in the United States History, adopted for use in public schools of Tennessee, the following statement: That in ratifying the Constitution of 1787, 'New York and some of the other northern or northeastern states reserved the right to secede, if at any time they deemed that the government to be established by said constitution attempted to deprive them of what they chose to regard as states rights. If possible please ascertain if this is a fact."—M. H., Lancing, Tenn.

On February 21, 1797, the congress then existing, under the old articles of confederation, in response to a proposal from Washington, passed a resolution urging the legislatures of the several states to send deputies to a convention to meet at Philadelphia the following May, for the purpose of revising the articles of Confederation.

This convention met and organized on May 24, with Washington as its president. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, offered fifteen resolutions embodying the principles whereon the construct a new form of government. The convention had not gone far before they perceived that the old articles of confederation were too radically defective to form the basis of a stable government; therefore they did not attempt to amend them, but proceeded to form an entirely new constitution. After weeks of secret and earnest debate, the constitution as adopted by the convention was signed by nearly all the members on September 17, 1787. The convention ordered these proceedings laid before Congress, and recommended that the instrument be submitted to the people (not to the states), for them, as the source of all sovereignty, to ratify or reject it. This was done, by holding conventions in each state, the delegates to which were elected by the people.

The constitution was violently assailed by the extreme supporters of the doctrine of state sovereignty, but by the close of the following year, 1788, the people, in convention, of all the states except Rhode Island, had ratified it. The statement quoted by you is wrong for two reasons: First, because there was no opportunity for the people to make any reservations when they ratified the constitution; and, second, there was no opportunity for the states as such to do so, as they were at no time in a position where they could; it being a fact that the states had nothing directly to do with the making or adoption of the constitution.

Watch Jewels.

"What purposes do jewels serve in a watch? Why do some watches have more jewels than others? How does a large number of jewels in a watch enhance its value?"—W. W. G., Marion, O.

The works of a watch consist principally of cogwheels and the shafts upon which they turn. The ends of the shafts are reduced to fine points to avoid friction and insure accurate adjustment. In a good watch the sockets in which the ends of the principal shafts are placed are made of so-called jewels, generally rubies, to guard against wear; in a full jeweled watch all the shafts are so placed. The number of jewels in a watch does not add greatly to its cost, but in a measure serves to indicate the workmanship and materials used in construction. As a standard for American watches it is obsolete, the name of the maker having taken its place.

The Red Cross.

"Give a brief history of the Red Cross society from beginning till the present time."—C. L., Hankinson, N. D.

The Red Cross society was originated by Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, during the Crimean war, 1859. Its purpose is "the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in campaigns on land and sea." It carries on its work under the sign of a red cross, either on a flag or worn as a badge. The society was made international in 1863 by a treaty between 12 European governments at a convention held at Geneva. The United States adopted it in 1882. The American National Association of Red Cross was organized at Washington, May 21, 1881, with Miss Clara Barton as its first president. The history of the work of this grand society is written with the story of every war or great calamity since its organization.

Portraits on Stamps.

"Will you kindly inform me the names of the men whose pictures are on the postage stamps?"—A. L. B., Bethesda, O.

1-cent, Benjamin Franklin; 2-cent, Washington; 3-cent, Andrew Jackson; 4-cent, Abraham Lincoln; 5-cent, General Grant; 6-cent, President Garfield; 8-cent, General Sherman; 10-cent, Daniel Webster; 15-cent, Henry Clay; 30-cent, Thos. Jefferson; 90-cent, Commodore Perry.

The Jackson Stamp.

"In what year was the 2-cent postage stamp issued, and how long were they in use, bearing Andrew Jackson's portrait?"—D. W. Hedrick, Ind.

The 2-cent postage stamp was first authorized in 1861, but not issued until July 6, 1863, when it appeared bearing the likeness of Andrew Jackson. A new series of stamps was issued April 9, 1879, in which the picture of Jackson was left off and one of a post horse and rider placed on the 2-cent stamp. So great was the outcry, however, because the new series of stamps were too small to be convenient, that the new issue was at once withdrawn, and on the new 2-cent stamp appeared Jackson's portrait, and from that time until 1883, when letter postage was reduced to 2 cents, there was no change.

MCMI.

"What letters in the Roman notation stand for the year 1901?"—W. B. J., Long Mountain, Tenn.

The proper notation is MCMI. It is used by all who employ Roman notation. There is no use discussing the matter, for the shortest notation possible by the Roman method is always the form employed.

Heat.

"Why is it that the heat of the sun will penetrate glass or other transparent substance and artificial heat will not?"—P. M. H., Corbet, Va.

Your question reminds us of a problem much discussed in Paris a century and a quarter ago, when Dr. Franklin was there. It was: "If you put a live fish in a pail of water, why does it weigh no more than before?" The question was submitted to Dr. Franklin, who suggested that it be tried. It proved that the pail fo water weighed just as much more as the weight of the fish, when the latter was put in.

Your question is of the same sort. Artificial heat wil pass through glass just the same as will the sun's heat. If you do not believe it, try the experiment.

Green the Irish Color.

"Why is green worn on St. Patrick's day?"—A. M. C., Lerado, Ohio.

St. Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. The Irish flag, when Ireland was an independent kingdom, was of green, with a gold harp in the center. Green is therefore the Irish national color, and the Irish wear it on St. Patrick's day, the same as we wear a red, white and blue ribbon on the Fourth of July.

Special Postoffice Agents.

"By whom are the special agents of the postoffice department, who establish the rural delivery routes, appointed?"—W. O. F., Seligman, Mo.

These special agents are not under the civil service law. They are appointed without any examination.

The Pyramids.

"Please let me know the date of the building of the pyramids of Egypt. About how many and for what purpose were they built?"—J. M., Powersville, Mo.

The pyramids of Egypt are nothing but tombs of Egyptian kings. All other theories are disproved by the accounts of the ancients, the Egyptian inscriptions themselves, and other testimony. Pyramids are scattered all over Egypt, and there are many in Nubia. One single group in the latter country comprises 120 small ones. Those of Egypt are in groups—those of Gizeh, Abusir, Sakkara and Dashoor, though there are others at points outside these groups.

The Gizeh group is the most famous. It consists of three pyramids. The largest is known as the Great Pyramid or Pyramid of Cheops, covers an area of between 12 and 13 acres, and is 450 feet high. The second is King Shafra's, and the third that of King Menkara. In the same vicinity are six smaller pyramids, supposed to be of relations of the kings who erected the larger ones. The Dashoor group has five pyramids, two of stone and three of brick. The Sakkara field contains 17, more or less preserved.

Waste of Time.

"In the event George Washington had been made King of the American colonies at the close of the revolutionary war, who would have succeeded him from then until the present time?"—G. W. C., Corbet, Va.

We print this question simply as an illustration of the way in which people waste time in discussing things that never happened. Had this been made a kingdom instead of a republic, our constitution would have been entirely different, and no one can tell how it would have provided for the succession to the crown. Don't waste your time on such useless and unprofitable speculations.

A Gospel Text.

"To what did Jesus have reference when he said, 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?' John xxi, 15. Did he mean the other disciples, or his past pleasures?"—R. F. M., Banner Elk, N. C.

Without doubt he referred to the remaining disciples. That is the plain tenor of the words, and there is no reason for twisting them to refer to anything else.

Peter having a few weeks before boasted loudly of his superior devotion to Christ, and then three times denied him, the occasion described here is his formal reconciliation and restoration to his apostleship. As the denial had been threefold, the question is three times asked, "Lovest thou me?" In the first case, no doubt gently referring to Peter's boasts of superior loyalty, it is put in the form of "Lovest thou me more than these?"—that is, more than the other disciples. Peter does not now stand on that claim, but modestly avers simply his love. He is then given a lowly place in the apostolic work, the feeding of the lambs. As his complete humility becomes apparent by his answers to the second and third questions, he is promoted to the care of Christ's sheep.

Lady Curzon.

"Please give a biography of Lady Curzon."—M. E. C., Hamilton, Ill.

Lady Curzon was Mary Leiter, daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, the well known and wealthy dry goods merchant of Chicago. Traveling in Europe, she met Lord Curzon of Kedleston, whom she afterward married. He was some years ago, appointed Viceroy of India, and the Chicago girl is now vicereine of His Majesty's Indian empire. She is a woman of very sweet disposition, and a prime favorite wherever she goes. It is understood her younger sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, will soon also marry an English nobleman.

The Persimmon Brigade.

Editor Question Bureau:—I was a member of the Persimmon brigade, Co. 1, 116th Indiana Volunteers. Its name came in this way. During the campaign of 1863 and 1864, while contending against Confederate General Longstreet's division in East Tennessee, the brigade of four Indiana regiments, while on one of the famous forced marches of that noted campaign, had rations consisting principally of parched corn. Our boys while resting and permitting some cavalry to pass to the front and lead—where they were sure not to long remain—were clubbing some persimmon trees. The cavalry persisted in yelling at us: "Boys, what in h—— are you going to do with those green persimmons?" One of our boys answered, "Eat them, to pucker up our stomachs to fit our rations." Ever after that we were dubbed the Persimmon brigade, and during one of our reunions at Indianapolis we adopted the name for our brigade.—E. Q., Kokomo, Ind.

The editor of the Bureau is much obliged for the information.

Miscellaneous.

Reader, Shawnee, O.: Will be glad to reply if you will send full name.

H. D. Carringer, Tenn.: Send your full name and we will be glad to answer. Read Rules above.

Reader of the Blade, Route No. 1, Clinton, Mo.: Send your name, please, and we will answer.

A. A. V., Delaware, O.: Probably you can get information by addressing the Superintendent of Fish Hatchery, Put-in Bay, O.

"Reader" asks a question about the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, but sends neither name nor address. Please send them and we will reply. Read rules above.

C. E. J., Paris, Ill.: The tissue of the lungs is nourished by minute blood-vessels, just the same as any other tissue in the body. Please note the first rule above given.

B. M., Scenery Hill, Pa.: There is nothing can be put upon bait to cause fish to bite, that we know of. If any reader knows, we shall be glad to publish. Do not omit your state hereafter, as you did in your query.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

How Three Women Found Relief.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to have been the plan of nature that woman should suffer so severely. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition which produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

The three letters here published should encourage every woman who suffers:

Aug. 6, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered since the age of sixteen with painful menstruation. I have been treated for months, and was told that the womb had fallen a little. The doctor says that is now in place again, but I still have the same pain. Please tell me what to do."—MRS. EMMA KUEHL, 112 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N.Y.

Jan. 19, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—After receiving your reply to my letter of Aug. 6 I followed your kind advice, and am glad to tell you that I have been cured of the severe pain at time of menstruation through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken six bottles of it, felt better after the first bottle, and after a while had no more pain or womb trouble.

"I had doctored from the age of sixteen to twenty-six, and had lost all hope, but your medicine has made me well.

"I would like to have you use my testimonial, so that others may see, and be inspired with hope, and take your medicine."—MRS. EMMA KUEHL, 112 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N.Y.

Feb. 20, 1900.

"I saw your medicine so highly recommended I thought I would write to you for advice.

"My menstruation occurs every two weeks, lasts a week, and is painful. I have been troubled in this way for some time. I suffer from sick headache and backache all the time, appetite poor, sick at stomach every morning, everything I eat hurts me, am very weak, thin, and sallow.

"I have tried a doctor, but he did not seem to do me any good."—MISS MAGGIE POLLARD, 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

April 23, 1900

"Since receiving your answer to my letter I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken. My menses are all right now, and appear once a month, and I feel so much stronger. I shall always praise your medicine."—MISS MAGGIE POLLARD, 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

"I was troubled with female weakness, irregular and painful menstruation, and leucorrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and thanks to your medicine, my pains are gone. I advise all women suffering as I have to use your Vegetable Compound."—EMMA J. PRIBBLE, Indianola, Ill.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Dr. C. A. Koder, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: As a pain reliever I have found antikamnia tablets most efficient. In antikamnia, I have noticed the absence of any ill effects. A five-grain tablet every two hours are my directions in cases of pain.—University Medical Journal.

KITCHENER'S UNBENDING.

Most stories represent Lord Kitchener in a somewhat stern light. Here is one which shows that even the modern "man of blood and iron" can unbend. During the last Soudan campaign Kitchener was accompanied by a telegraphist, to whom he took the nearest approach to a fancy his stern nature would allow. After Khartoum the telegraphist heard that his mother was ill and in want at home. He applied for his discharge, to which he was entitled. Kitchener sent for him, and demanded to know why he wished to leave. The man explained.

"Don't you think you could help your mother without going hoime, sir?" asked Kitchener.

"I'd rather go home, sir," replied the operator.

"Oh, very well," said Kitchener, closing the interview abruptly. "You know your own business best. That'll do."

The day came for the telegraphist to leave, and he went to bid his chief good-bye.

"Ah," said Kitchener, "you're a fool to go. I would have given you a good post had you stayed. I'm very busy—good-bye."

The man saluted and was retiring, when Kitchener called out:

"Here, just take this note to the paymaster for me."

The note was delivered, and the bearer was walking away when he whom the irreverent subarterns call "Shovelpenny" called him back.

"I'm to give you this by the general's orders," said he.

"This was equivalent in Egyptian money to a £10 note. It was characteristic of Kitchener that he would not lift a finger to urge the man to stay, and that he did not want to be thanked.—Tit-Bits.

So Much Ready.

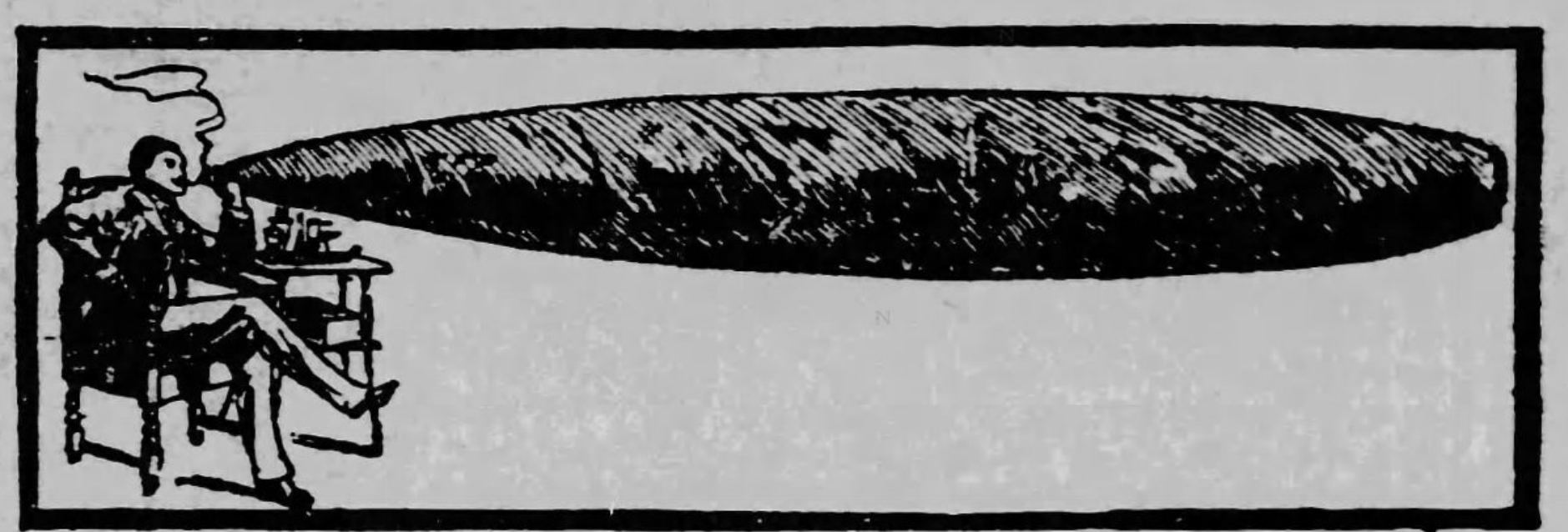
"Mr. Beechwood tells me that he is determined to have a yacht and to make long ocean cruises," said Mr. Homewood to Mr. Linden.

"Well, he already has one requisite for a yachtsman."

"What's that?"

"A thirst."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

WHAT A "MODERATE" SMOKER CONSUMES



If a man were to smoke two medium-sized cigars a day for 50 years, how much tobacco would he consume in that time?

This question was recently propounded, and a painstaking statistician at once started to work with the intention of answering it. He soon found that the amount of tobacco consumed in 50 years would be 275 kilograms, or, in other words, that this would be the weight of all the cigars smoked during that time.

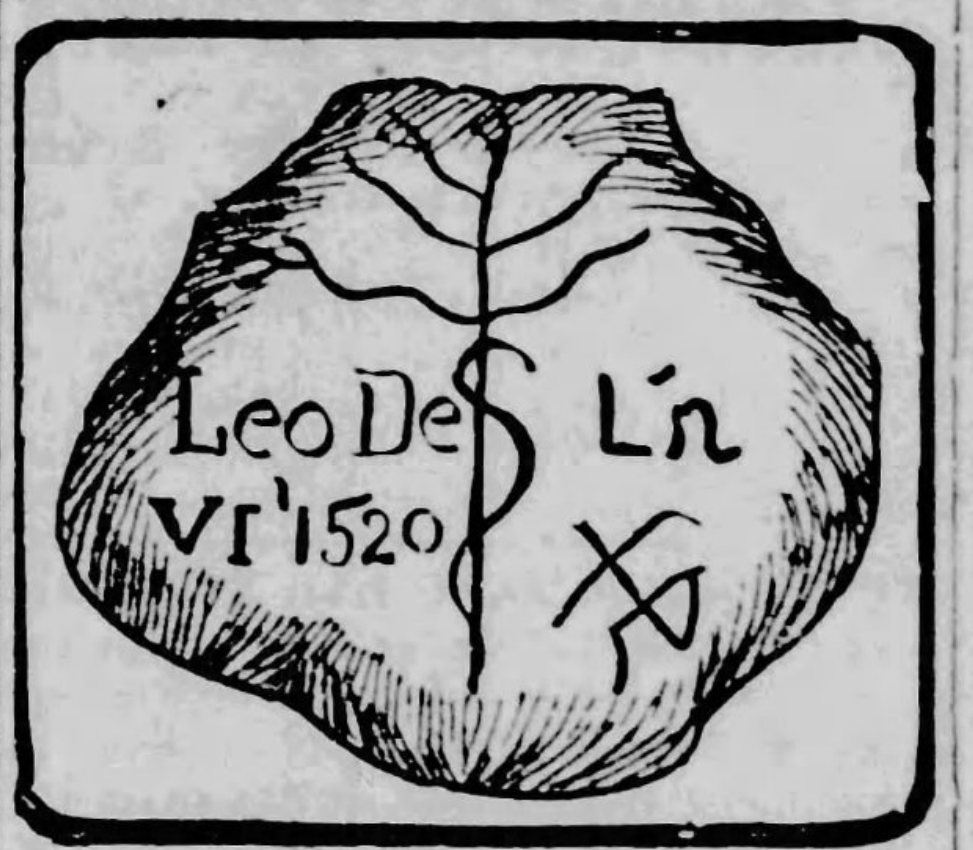
To him these figures—275 kilograms—were very significant, but, fancying that the average reader would fail to see their true importance, he decided to convey the truth to even the most obtuse in the most forcible manner possible, namely, by drawing the picture of a man smoking a 275 kilogram cigar. This he did, and the size of the cigar, as compared with that of the man, certainly shows that even at the moderate rate of two medium-sized cigars a day, a smoker consumes an enormous quantity of tobacco in half a century.—New York Herald.

A GOOD JOKE ON THE ARCHÆOLOGISTS

In the New York State Museum of Natural History, at Albany, there is to be seen the "Pompey stone," so called because it was found near the village of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y. It was customary with the early Indian tribes, when about to depart upon an expedition, or to signalize any special event, to carve upon some rock face, a record of the same in rude hieroglyphics. Such painted rocks are of frequent occurrence, particularly along the banks of the Hudson. Therefore it seems to have been without any misgivings that the stone in question was examined and learnedly commented upon by eminent scientists as a veritable specimen of Indian sculptured chronicle. It is an oval-shaped bowlder of gneiss rock, about 12 by 14 inches, and 18 inches in thickness.

Professor Schoolcraft devoted no little attentio nto this presumably important discovery. In his "Notes on the Iroquois," he says:

"By the figure of a serpent climbing a tree, the well-known paragraph in the Pentateuch is clearly referred to. By the date, the sixth year of the reign of the Roman Pontiff Leo IX has been thought to be described. This appears to be less probable from the phrase, 'Leo de Lon VI,' than from the plain date 1520, being six years after the pontiff took the papal chair. It may be thought that the name De Leon is intended by the words De L'n. The date VI would tally exactly with the sixth year after his landing and discovery of Florida. The Onondaga country was then as much a part of Florida, as any other part of the Atlantic and interior coasts."



The find was made some time after the publication of Professor Schoolcraft's interesting and valuable roport to congress upon the "North American Indian Tribes, Their History, Personnel, Traditions and Antiquities," or it doubtless would have been given space and illustration in that important national work. Divers other publications refer to it. In 1888, Eldridge Brooks, in his story of New York, published by Lathrop, Boston, under the heading of "Evidences of Spanish Explorations," writes:

"One of the most striking of these is the simple headstone, not long since unearthed near the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, central New York. For on this stone has been deciphered, after much patient study, the nearly obliterated inscription in abbreviated old Spanish, 'In the year of our Lord 1520, in the sixth month, died here in the hope of a blessed immortality, our comrade Leo, of the city of Leon, Spain.'"

Unfortunately for these fine spun theorizations, John E. Sweet has disclosed the secret that his uncle, Cyrus Avery, with the assistance of a nephew, William Willard, cut the inscription upon this stone in an idle hour, at a country blacksmith's shop kept by Avery, and that it had been planted by them where found, just as a joke, and to see what would come of it.

When, later on, in the publication of Clark's history, so much did come of it he felt best at the time to keep quiet about it. Readers of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers" will call to mind the donkeylike profundity with which the club entertained Mr. Pickwick's discovery of a stone rudely graven with certain letters and symbols believed by its members, as well as by many of their learned correspondents, to be a valuable relic of antiquity, but held by incredulous scoffers to stand for plain "Bill Stumps, his (X) mark."—New York Herald.

THINGS LOOKED GLOOMY BUT ALL WAS EXPLAINED

He was waiting on the street corner, and as she got off the street car he lifted his hat and stiffly saluted.

"Deevenin', Miss Wharton!"

"Deevenin', Mistah Carr!" she replied, with her nose in the air.

"Miss Wharton," he continued, as he swallowed at the lump in his throat, "when yo'r sister don tole me yo' was at de candy pull wid dat low-down pusson named Jackson I couldn't skassly believe it."

"Mistah Carr," she replied, as her nose went still righer, "when Linda Smith dun tole me dat yo' wanted her to help yo' git up a cake walk I lost my breff fur five minits!"

"Miss Wharton, I 'lows no woman to trifle wid my heart."

"And I 'lows no man to trifle wid mine, Mistah Carr."

"Under de circumstances, Miss Wharton, it will be better we meet as strangers."

"Dat's me, Mistah Carr."

"But as life will have no more charms fur me, Miss Wharton, as each succeedin' day would only add its burdens to my grievin' heart, I will hang myself in do woodshed to-night."

"An' I will take pizen, Mistah Carr. Sooner dan live on feelin' dat no one lubs me I will destroy myself."

"Who doan' lub yo'?"

"Yo' doan'."

"Who said so?"

"Yo' did."

"Miss Wharton—Maggie—I nebber axed dat Linda Smith to git up a cake walk wid me."

"Mistah Car—Moses—I didn't go to de party wid dat pusson named Jackson."

"Den I won't hang myself."

"Den I won't take pizen."

"Maggie!"

"Moses!"

And the cuckoo clock in the nearest house struck the hour of 7 in joyful exultation and all was love and peace.—Washington Post.

Which She Was.

"Longsute and his wife were partners at whist the other night. She trumped his ace with the two-spot, and he got pretty hot."

"Huh! It's rather unusual for him to lose his temper. Did he say anything?"

"Merely told her she was playing the deuce."—Philadelphia Press.

WHY HE FELL IN HER ESTIMATION

They had been married a year or two, perhaps, and were standing on the corner awaiting the arrival of a street car to carry them to a cozy flat uptown, says the Washington Star. They bore no placards to that effect, but had that undeniable "flatty" appearance of folks who live in "four rooms and bath, a.m.i."

As they stood discussing affairs of the household a little ragamuffin approached with a large box in his arms, the receptacle being filled with smaller boxes containing matches.

"Mister," he said to the senior member of the little family, "won't you please buy some matches, two boxes for a nickel? I wants to buy me a pair of shoes."

The glances of the two young people inadvertantly turned toward the boy's feet. His once white toes, blackened now by the refuse of the wet asphalt streets, were protruding beyond a much worn leather covering.

"Buy some, Jack," said the young wife. "You know you never have a match when I want one."

Jack dug down into the depths of his trousers pockets, and, finding five cents, made the necessary purchase.

With a low-voiced "Thank you," the little tradesman turned his attention to another group awaiting the coming of the street car. The wife of the first purchaser listened to the boy urging the other people to buy. Then, turning to her husband with fine scorn in her face, she declared:

"It just shows you ought never to buy from any one soliciting on the street. That boy told those other people the same story he told us about wanting to buy a pair of shoes."

Then when Jack suggested that his five cents might not suffice to buy a whole pair of shoes she declared she always knew he didn't really love her.

PEARLS FROM THE SULTAN OF SULU

There is a young lady out in Chicago who has a pair of valuable pearls, given to her by a man with nineteen wives.

The much-married one is the Sultan of Sulu. Major Owen J. Sweet, the girl's father, is something of a ruler over Sulu himself, which accounts for the present.

With the pearls, says the Chicago Tribune, came a letter written on parchment and sealed with the royal seal, rolled over a bamboo stick and inclosed in a cigar box. The letter, the first ever written by the Sultan to a woman, was as carefully shielded from accident as were the pearls. It was written in Sanscrit and translated as follows:

"The Capitol of His Highness, the Sultan of Jolo, Maibun, Sulu archipelago, P. I., Jan. 30, 1901.—To my young unknown friend, Miss Marie Sweet, in the United States, in America, with greetings and good wishes:

"May I ask you to allow me the pleasure to present you two pearls from my waters in the Sulu seas, and as a token of my respect to the daughter of my great, good friend, Major Sweet, the Governor of the Sulu archipelago, and as a sign to you of the estimation in which your father is held by myself and the Moro people."

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for May 19.—Jesus Ascends Into Heaven (Luke xxiv: 44-53.) By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—We have no certain record of what transpired after the appearance of Jesus to the eleven in a mountain of Galilee. Having there renewed their commission the Saviour may have purposely withdrawn from the apostles that they might have time and opportunity to adjust their thoughts to their world-wide mission. It is probable, however, that He came to them occasionally, although the evangelists make no mention of such visits. It is believed that during those days He was seen of five hundred brethren as mentioned by Paul (1 Cor. xv:6). The whole band certainly returned to Jerusalem, perhaps by appointment with the Master (1 Cor. xv:7). Without doubt the appearance to James occurred after the arrival in the sacred city.

DIVISION.—The passage set for our present study may be divided into two great parts. The first part, verses 44 to 49, inclusive, relates the instructions delivered by Jesus to the apostles in Jerusalem—His last words to them, deserving on that account most careful consideration. In the second part, verses 50 to 53, we have an account of His ascension. For all this we are indebted to Luke. Mark makes only a slight reference (Ch. xvi:19-20), liable to be misunderstood. Matthew closes his gospel with the commission and John with the scene at Galilee. But the beloved physician, the companion of Paul, lets the world know how and where Jesus terminated His earthly labors, giving in his records of the apostles (Acts 1:4-12) much information not contained in his gospel.

SCRIPTURE.—Being assembled once more in the city of Jerusalem, probably in the upper room, where they had often met (Mark xiv:15), Jesus proceeded to deliver His final words to the apostles. Forty days had passed since the resurrection and before another day dawns His bodily presence will be removed forever from their sight. He first recalled His statements, made before the crucifixion (Matt. xvi:21), that the predictions concerning Messiah must all be fulfilled in Himself. He desired them to know that what had transpired, afflictive as it seemed to be, was necessary to support His claims. In doing this He honored all the sacred writings, mentioning them under three heads—Moses, Prophets, Psalms. Thereby He laid the basis of the new dispensation. Christianity must be Biblical, not a reform, not a new beginning, but an expansion and a fulfillment. In after years the apostles went to their countrymen with this teaching (Acts xvii:2).

INSIGHT.—Having appealed to Scripture, Jesus sought to prepare the apostles to study Scripture aright. He knew how they, as well as the whole Jewish nation, had stumbled over certain parts (Matt. xxii:29). He therefore opened the understandings of the apostles, applying the direct energy of the Holy Spirit (Psalms cxix:18), as afterward Lydia received help (Acts xvi:14). This spiritual quickening granted (1 Cor. ii:14). He explained certain passages that referred to the suffering, death, and resurrection, showing that these events were foretold of the Christ. From that He advanced to unfold the alternate purpose of Messiah, as religious and not political, and tried to make them understand that they were called to be witnesses, that they were to preach among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem, that the themes of their preaching should be repentance and remission of sins in His name. This constituted a very concise statement of the apostolic function and of the spirit and scope of the Gospel (Isa. xlix:6 Hos. ii:23).

POWER.—This last instruction was doubtless received with misgiving. How could these apostles begin such a work in Jerusalem and continue it to distant cities and lands (II Cor. ii:6)? Jesus did not leng leave them in doubt. "Tarry ye in Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high" (verse 49). He intended that they should go, not in their own name and strength, but by that help which comes from above (II Cor. iv:7). Had they been attentive to His former words, they might have known that Jesus would build His own church (Matt. xvi:18). Had they duly considered the lessons of other days, they would have known that feeble instruments in God's hands become mighty (Judges vii:7), a truth which afterward was learned and applied with much force (I Cor. 1:27).

KINGDOM.—It is difficult to say what impression the foregoing made upon the minds of the apostles. But one matter, dear to their hearts, and to the hearts of all their people, the Master had omitted, and the reference to power may have brought it up. And so they inquired, "Wilt thou at this time restore the kingdom to Israel?" (Acts 1:6). Shall the Roman yoke be broken and the people of God delivered? Shall this be a preliminary to that preaching? Shall the promised power be used for governmental purposes? How strange the question seems to us? But the people had not learned to separate between church and state. The long training of centuries had fixed the throne as the foremost object of interest in their minds. Jesus was very gentle with His dull pupils. "It is not for you to know the times," He said. Then quickly He returned to their work of preaching. Let politics alone. Wait on your ministry (Rom. 12:7).

OLIVET.—Some think that all the foregoing was in Jerusalem; others that in whole or part it occurred as the company walked forth from the city. Be that as it may, Jesus led the apostles (Verse 50) out through the eastern gate, the same through which he had passed to Gethsemane, across the little valley, up the western slope of the Mount of Olives, probably along the way by which the triumphal procession entered the city, and came at last to the brow of the hill where He had wept and lamented (Luke 19:41). There they paused. Behind them was the great city. Before them the little village of Bethpage and the town of Bethany, the home of Mary, appeared. That was the spot selected for the closing scene in the life of Jesus. Thence He purposed to return to His ancient home (John 20:17).

BLESSED.—Lifting His hands towards heaven, an attitude of reverence and Divine communion, Jesus prayed for the apostles and worked and promised; aye, and imparted blessings. Sweet and precious moment! If, on the way to Emmaus (Luke 24:32), two of them found their hearts burning within them because of His words—if at the mountain of transfiguration three rejoiced in His presence (Matt. 17:4); if one at the sound of His voice braved the deep to meet Him (John 21:7)—how must they all have been inspired and encouraged when the Master bore them aloft in His prayer! The gentle dews of Divine grace descended on their heads and hearts. A heavenly atmosphere gathered about them, and they seemed awhile to live in another realm. Already the promise was being fulfilled. They had a foretaste of that which would come in the day of power (Acts 11:2).

PARTED.—That scene of blessing gradually changed, and another, more impressive, followed. While the Savior was speaking, His form became altered and was slowly lifted. They see Him rising and removing from them. An unearthly glory was revealed in Him. And they instinctively fell down to worship (Verse 52), the old conception of His divinity having returned to their minds. Shortly "a cloud received Him out of their sight" (Acts 1:9). For a time, wondering and bewildered, they look steadfastly toward heaven, as if expecting to catch some further glimpse of His glorious form. But presently two angels in the form of men appeared and said: "Why stand ye gazing into heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go" (Acts 1:2). This promise not yet fulfilled, was in full harmony with many of the Master's words (John 14:3).

RETURNED.—A new chapter in apostolic history was opened that day. That last appearance of Jesus. His closing words of tender love. His departure through the opened sky, the words of heavenly visitors, so full of comfort; all this tended to revive their hearts and make them feel that the cause in which they were enlisted was not lost. They returned to Jerusalem, found the upper room made sacred by blessed associations and there engaged in prayer (Acts 1:13). They determined to wait until the Master's promised power was bestowed. They were in no danger of turning again to secular pursuits (John 21:3). Their new-found faith and hope bound them together in a compact and loyal brotherhood. Sometimes they went forth into the temple, but returned to their upper-room sanctuary. And always with glad hearts they were "praising and blessing God" (Verse 53). The foundations of the New Testament church were securely laid (Eph. 11:20). Nothing more is needed but power.

SPECIAL.—How slow were the followers of Jesus to understand Him and His cause! How unlikely that such men could afterward propagate fables, construct a fictitious character, and then proclaim Him to the world! How reluctantly they yielded to the truth! How stupidly and tenaciously they held to preconceived opinions! How the person of Jesus rose immeasurably above all His associates, sublime in its matchless beauty, in its complete unity, in its unique consistency! Surely, these gospels are truthful representations of Him.

GENERAL.—"Between us and His visible presence that cloud still rolls. But the eye of faith can pierce it and behold the glorified Redeemer, who now sitteth at the right hand of God. The incense of prayer can rise above it—through it His blessing can descend. And if He is gone away, yet He has given in His Holy Spirit a nearer sense of His presence, a closer infolding in the arms of His tenderness, that we could have enjoyed even if we had lived with Him of old. We may be as near to Him at all times as the beloved disciple was when he laid his head upon His breast."

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

NATIVE PERSIAN WILL BE HEARD

A. O. Samuel, the native missionary of Persia, who gave an interesting lecture last Wednesday evening on the manners and customs of Persia, will speak again to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 in Missionary Alliance hall, No. 917 Washington street. He will describe the different kinds of religious ceremonies and how the people worship, and will also describe the missionary work in Persia. He will appear in native costume.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"I am almost discouraged," said the reformer.

"About what?"

"The future of this world. Every time I devise some new idea for suppressing iniquity the sinners sharpen their wits and invent a new swindle."—Washington Star.

Bill—Have you seen that woman lightning-change artist at the theatre?

Jill—No. Is she good?

"Great! Why, she puts on her bonnet in less than 15 minutes."—Yonkers Statesman.

"I tell you the country is painfully new. Why, you haven't even any fairy tales."

"Haven't, eh? Well, you just come with me and look at some of the tablets on our best monuments."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Suspicious and Wily Conductor—Do you mean to say that child is not over 5?

"He's just 4."

"So I thought. All over 3 have to pay full fare."—Philadelphia Times.

"I overheard that man who calls on you say something about betting, Bridget; I hope he doesn't frequent poolrooms."

"Sure, ma'am, he doesn't know there's such a place in New York. He's a policeman, ma'am."—Yonkers Statesman.

"One 'er de bigges' damages dese hyuh trusts is li'ble to do," said Uncle Eben, "is temptin' folks to lose time fum dere reg'lar business, hollerin' agin whut dey can't help."—Washington Star.

"What does this fellow mean by speaking of 'the light of her countenance' in describing his heroine?" asked the Party Who Always Wants to Know.

"I suppose it is a delicate way of saying that she is lantern-jawed," answered the Ready Explainer.—Baltimore American.

Bacon—What do you think of Weedly?

Egbert—Well, I really don't know whether to consider him a humorist or an ungrammatical ignoramus.

"What's happened?"

"Why, I noticed that he had got his lawn mower back, and I spoke to him about it."

"Well?"

"He said yes, it was no longer keeping lent."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Wai-Wu-Pu may be a great improvement on the Tsung-li-Yamen, but it doesn't look it.—Chicago Post.

"And do these Indian girls never evince a tendency to relapse into their former savagery?"

Tears sprang to the eyes of the mission worker.

"Ah, yes!" sighed she. "Only last evening they set the table without putting doilies under the finger-bowls."—Detroit Tribune.

Mr. Meddergrass—Here's a letter from Sister Sary.

Mrs. Meddergrass—Read the pos'scrip' first. I am anxious to hear the news.—Baltimore American.

"Yes, it's a good deal like the pictures I've seen of it," the American tourist said, taking his first look at the Rock of Gibraltar from the deck of the steamer, "but it seems, somehow, unfinished."

"Unfinished?"

"Yes; there seems to be something—Oh, I know what it is now! I expected to see a liver pills sign or the name of some insurance company painted across the top of it. It's such a sinful waste of rock as it is."—Chicago Tribune.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 153,000

APRIL PREMIUM WATCH.

For the largest clubs sent us during April, we have awarded watches as follows: Frank H. Young, Broken Bow, Neb., club of 111; A. H. Hoag, Kempton, Ill., club of 102; E. J. Varney, Baker City, Ore., club of 90.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

NEW CANAL TREATY.

Sir Julian Pauncefote delayed his visit to his English home that Secretary Hay might have time to consult with a majority of members of the Senate as to the terms of a new Nicaraguan canal treaty which would be reasonably certain of ratification by that body. The result is, that Sir Julian will take with him to Europe the rough draft of a new treaty prepared by Secretary Hay.

The salient points of the document are the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the neutrality of the canal. This involves a concession on both sides. England objected strenuously to the clause inserted in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the Senate, providing for the abrogation of the treaty of 1850. The provision for the neutrality of the canal is inserted in order to secure such abrogation.

There is a strong sentiment in this country in favor of a fortified canal, but our best naval men do not take that view. They believe the defense of the ditch can well be committed to our navy. Admiral Dewey was outspoken on this topic when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was broached, over a year ago, and he is of the same mind still. It is to be presumed Secretary Hay finds that the Senate will accept such provision, else he would not have incorporated it in the new draft.

Meanwhile, the report of Admiral Walker's commission, on the comparative availability of the Panama and Nicaragua routes will be completed by the time the President returns from his Western trip. It is understood that this will be in favor of the Nicaragua route, but with favorable reservations as to the Panama one, in case diplomatic difficulties over the Nicaragua matter shall prove insuperable.

KEEPING BOYS ON THE FARM.

> The drift of rural population to cities has long been a characteristic of recent times. Every census in recent years both in this country and in Europe has shown the vastly greater growth of cities as compared with rural regions. If there were wider intelligence among farmers in feeding the ambition of the young, it they were to give their children something that they could call their own, a share in ownership that they might improve by industry, something that would stimulate ambition and awaken pride, there would in all likelihood be less discontent with country life and less of longing for the untried and unknown life of the city.—Indianapolis News.

The News is probably not well acquainted with farmers and their methods or it would not have written and published the above. The young men on the farm, as a rule, have a greater share in the ownership of the products of the farm than have the young men of the city in the business enterprises of their fathers.

It is the rule for boys on the farm to have something all their own. It may be four or five dollars, a colt, a few sheep or some hogs, but whatever it may be, it is theirs, they attend to it, sell it and buy others. The boys on the farm do business for themselves and are taught early in life to rely on themselves.

And it is probable this this one fact which has much to do in awakening an ambition to go out into the world and widen the sphere of their enterprise. Not only have they self-confidence, but they have the sagacity, earned by experience, which makes them successful in the business and professional world.

Equipped with this experience, not accustomed to watching the clock when something is to be done, caring nothing for an eight-hour day, the young men from the farms go to the cities, and, carrying with them their habits of economy and close application, they win out. That they do succeed is evidenced in the development of every city and town in the country, for a large per cent of the successful men of affairs were raised on the farm.

SALVATION ARMY WORK.

There are in the United States 732 Salvation Army corps and in a practical and christian way the members are doing a noble work. For instance, there are 24 food depots scattered over the country in the large centers of population, and from these are furnished 110,000 meals every month. Aside from these depots there are 66 hotels for workingmen and a half-dozen for workingwomen and the inmates of these hostelries aggregate 6,325. The Army has also established labor bureaus in several cities and in a few instances have planted farm colonies besides organizing social settlements in the slums of quite a number of cities.

All in all, the more the work of the Salvation Army is investigated the more certain it becomes that it is doing a wonderful amount of good and deserves to be aided and encouraged.

The perennial effort for Mrs. Maybrick's release has again reached a period of intense activity.

A TRANSATLANTIC VIEW.

The intense conservatism of humanity in the mass is often commented upon. Though we Americans are the most progressive of modern nations, yet through the ingrained conservatism of the race, a large proportion of our people fail to note the magnitude of the industrial and commercial revolution through which we are passing. The following editorial paragraph from the London Telegraph is a compact summary of the facts:

> America has superseded our agriculture, beaten our coal output, left us far behind in production of iron and steel, and has passed us at last in the total volume of exports. She has only commenced her final onslaught on our carrying trade, and with these beginnings we may wonder if such things are done in the green tree what will be done in the dry.

Great Britain, ever since the beginning of the great industrial era some three-quarters of a century ago, has held the world's primacy in the production of coal, of steel and iron, of manufactured goods of all kinds, and in the volume of export trade. She was the world's manufacturer and trader. We have passed her in each and all of these, except in the one item of carrying trade; and the Telegraph, referring, of course, to the great purchase of ocean freight lines by J. Pierpont Morgan, tacitly admits that it is but a question of time when we will surpass Great Britain in the supremacy of the carrying trade of the seas.

The closing sentence of the above extract betrays the fear that Great Britain has passed the summit of her achievements in industry and commerce, and that the United States, with our rapidly increasing population and our new development of trade expansion, will more and more surpass her as the years roll on. Every indication points that way. We are at the beginning of an era of achievement. Already we stand at the head; and the future will bring to us an expansion and a development to which all we have as yet accomplished will be trivial.

THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

May 1 the doors of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo were opened to the public although the severe storm of a couple of weeks ago delayed the finishing touches so that the formal opening will not take place for a few days.

The exposition opens under the most favorable circumstances and with the absolute certainty that it will be a great success in every way. That it will be a tremendous educational factor there is not a particle of doubt. While the exposition is not planned on the extensive scale of the world's fair at Chicago, being limited to the countries of the western continent, it will in many ways excel the wonders of the White City and will demonstrate the rapid strides this country has taken since the Chicago Exposition was held in 1893.

Among the most interesting features of the Pan-American Exposition will be the exhibits from the Central and South American states. These countries have arranged for a more complete show of their material and educational development, on a larger scale, in fact, than they have ever before attempted. American capital is now seeking new fields for investment and these countries offer some excellent inducements and for this reason their exhibits will be all the more interesting and will be most carefully studied.

Buffalo is admirably situated for such a great exhibition. It is easily reached by both rail and water and the fact that it is so near Niagara Falls, one of the world's wonders, makes it all the more attractive.

It is fortunate that such a great educational exhibition of the wonderful development of the North American continent is held at a time where there is such general prosperity as to enable the masses to take advantage of the opportunity to witness it. Rates of travel will be so low and money is so plentiful as to make the trip within the reach of many who heretofore could not afford to visit any of the big expositions.

The Pan-American fair will prove a mighty educational force and for this reason, if for none other, it should receive the hearty support of all Americans.

SUNDAY SALOONS IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago Tribune comes to the conclusion that it is time and money wasted to attempt the enforcement of the state law against Sunday saloons in that city. Not long ago a man was on trial before a justice's court in that city for selling liquor on Sunday. His lawyer argued that the continued non-enforcement of a statute for a generation works its repeal; and Sunday liquor selling has been continuous for longer than that in Chicago. The prosecutor very properly pointed out the undoubted fact that popular apathy can not abrogate a law; but the jury found the defendant not guilty, all the same.

Of course the higher courts would speedily make short work of the ridiculous plea that the Sunday closing law in Chicago had been repealed by common consent; but how can a case be carried up? If a man were convicted, there might be an appeal, but the Tribune declares no man can be convicted. Police court juries will acquit; grand juries will not indict. What is the solution of the problem?

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

A great many good people are very strongly in favor of government ownership of railroads. This is based on the proposition that the government would be able to run them as efficiently as they now are, and largely reduce passenger and freight rates.

But is this proposition true? Can these rates be reduced materially?

The statistics do not bear out the contention. The cost of freight transportation is given as follows: Great Britain charges $3.48 for carrying a ton 100 miles; France, $1.44; Germany, $1.28; Switzerland, $2.80; United States, 81 cents; Holland, $1.60; Belgium, $1.36; Italy, $3.20; Austria, $2.00.

These are averages, be it understood; and this country has the lowest cost of all—81 cents per ton per hundred miles. Our roads are all owned by private corporations, while the most of the railroads in the other countries, except Great Britain, are owned or run by the governments.

Another point worth noting is the quality and promptitude of the service. In these respects, American roads are far in advance of the governmentally-controlled roads of Europe. What, then, can be advanced in the way of effective argument for railway ownership by the state when the above figures show that under private enterprise freights are moved more cheaply than under government control?

COMING TARIFF CHANGES.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, delivered an address on Grant's birthday, at Des Moines, Iowa, which is a notable production. Like everything the senator says, it is original. Better than that, it is truthful. The keynote of his remarks was national progress. He decried the futile effort to measure twentieth century conditions by eighteenth century ideas. "Government by manuscript is futile; administration by catchwords is absurd; results are the only tests," he said—and the absolute truth of this no one can question.

The senator laid down the principle that our government of the Philippines as a possession, and our assistance to Cuba as a separate government under our protection, is not a departure from precedent, but the creation of a precedent—the use of a power hitherto unemployed, but none the less a power inherent in sovereignty. These developments of unused power show that the Americans are growing. "We are as able to meet new situations with new methods to-day as our fathers were in their day." This genius of adaptability, this courage of convictions, is true Americanism.

The senator applies this principle to the question of our trade relations. The great nations of the world are alarmed at the progress of our trade. They are already using the means in their power to hamper it, and he looks to see our trade with Europe diminish rapidly. He said:

> Within twenty-five years every manufactured article entering English ports will pay a heavy duty unless by reciprocal tariff arrangements we keep Great Britain's markets open to our products. The same is true of every other European nation, and this policy of self-preservation will be applied to their colonies also. It follows, therefore, that the American tariff will be made to meet these new conditions. But our tariff will be made to meet these new conditions along the lines of international reciprocity.

The people of the United States—the thinking portion of them, at least—understand fully that the tariff question is entirely one of conditions. The policy which is best for a nation and its people to-day may be entirely unsuited to the conditions a quarter of a century hence. The theory of throwing our vast market open to the world is unsound; it is giving something for nothing. But reciprocity is the granting of some of our trade advantages to one nation in return for some of their trade advantages. It is a fair exchange of privileges. This is the form in which the question is coming before us, for the day is fast approaching when all Europe will erect tariff barriers against us if we do not guard our commerce by reciprocity.

MODERNIZING THE BIBLE.

Professor Slosson, of the University of Wyoming, has a vigorous article in the Independent, in which he urges the necessity of a translation of the Bible into modern, every-day English. He thinks that to the great mass of readers, the language of the King James version, and of the Revised version, sounds "foreign and antiquated." He sets forth his view of the requirements as follows:

> Difficult as the art of translating is, its aim is very simple. It is to produce on the readers of another language the same impression as was produced on the readers of the original. The Bible as a message to our own times is of greater importance than it is as an English classic. Paul did not write in the Greek of Homer, and we should not translate him in the English of Shakespeare. Paul's Greek was to his contemporaries about what good newspaper English is to us. It was brisk, everyday language; not overburdened by grammatical scrupulosity; not in the least quaint, archaic or affected. Doubtless some of Paul's vigorous and unconventional phrases borrowed from the shops, the barracks and the prize ring shocked the literary sensibilities of the precieuses of Corinth.

No doubt there is much in this that will appeal to a very large class of people. One frequently hears popular writers of the early half of the last century complained of because their diction is "old-fashioned." Many people can not enjoy even the Waverly novels because of this. A version of the Scriptures in vigorous, modern English would be a godsend to many people. This view, however, is not shared by the better educated among English-speaking people. The Providence Journal, in arguing against Professor Slosson's view, says:

> To conceive of a liberal education without the literature of power is impossible; mere learning cannot take its place; and no work holds a higher place in that literature than the Bible. To forget its majesty of diction, its beauty of phrase, its matchless melody, would be throw away a half of our literary heritage. No prate about its "message" to persons too lazy to comprehend it can alter that fact.

All of which is true, except, perhaps, the closing sentence. It is not that the masses are "too lazy" to comprehend the Bible, but that they have not the education to comprehend it fully. It is safe to say thousands read the magnificent passages in which it abounds with a feeling of reverence, with a blind admiration of its sonorous diction, without understanding fully the meaning. To them a modern version would be invaluable; while those who clearly comprehend the diction of its fifteenth century English would still have the King James version.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN OHIO.

> The Anti-Saloon league is making good its threat to oppose the election of enemies of temperance to the legislature. The liquor question has no place in this year's campaign, and it might have been kept out of it.—Cleveland Leader.

The proper regulation of the liquor traffic has a right to a place in every campaign under present conditions in Ohio, and the Anti-Saloon League and all friends of temperance have the right to oppose for legislative honors men who are known to be enemies to the cause of temperance.

The fact is the liquor traffic has its way too much in this state of Ohio. There is no other class of men who are such persistent law breakers as the saloonkeepers. In the way of ignoring the Sunday closing law, selling intoxicants to minors and in other ways they, as a class, show an utter disregard for law.

On the other hand, they pay a very small tax compared with what their brethren pay in many of the other states, neither are they surrounded with the restrictions which fence in the saloonkeepers in many of the states of the Union.

The liquor traffic in Ohio is arrogant and because the liberal laws are not enforced against it flaunts its lawlessness in the faces of the people of the state.

The liquor question is not settled in Ohio by any means. The traffic must be curbed, and it must be made to pay more nearly its just share of the expense it creates. When the Ohio saloonkeeper pays $1,000 a year tax and obeys the present laws and such other regulations as may be necessary there will be more reason for declaring that the liquor question has no place in a legislative campaign.

"Put me off at Buffalo" is already the watchword of traveling thousands on American railways.

HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

CHINA'S INDEMNITY.

It is reported that the total indemnity claimed by the allied powers from China is about $273,000,000. What the Chinese government thinks of the demand is not known. But, from what we know by experience of the diplomatic methods of the imperial government, we may expect a long period of dickering and chaffering before it brings itself to the point of agreement.

How will China raise this enormous sum? There are rumors of a Chinese loan, "guaranteed by Russia." That guarantee means that the czar will hold a mortgage on China, and when the time comes will foreclose on as large a slice of Chinese territory as he can. If this story of a loan be not true, then the indemnity must be raised by taxation. The people who are to blame for the anti-foreign demonstrations—the Boxers and their sympathizers—will not be the ones to pay for it, but the millions upon millions of innocent Chinamen, unfortunately within the reach of greedy mandarins, who will find in the collection of the new tax a good opportunity to steal for themselves.

M'KINLEY'S MEMPHIS SPEECH.

The President's Memphis speech is referred to by some newspapers as being a direct advocacy of subsidies, but his remarks hardly warrant so strong an expression. What he did was to recall the action of the Tennessee legislature fifty-four years ago in favoring the construction of a Pacific railway, in order that the United States might be made the great highway between Europe and Asia, and to facilitate our own intercourse with the Orient.

The President then pointed out that we have five transcontinental railway lines connecting the two oceans; that these were built through the assistance of the United States government, which guaranteed 64 million dollars of the bonds; and that this, principal and interest, has nearly all been repaid, the small balance of six millions being fully recured.

This was simply a recital of facts. The President did not argue in favor of an extension of the same principle of government aid to steamship lines, whatever he may think of the matter. He pointed out that for years the South has been shipping its cotton to China, and that, though the Chinese troubles have interrupted this trade to some extent, that interruption will soon be removed—he adding: "We will have the open door to China on equal terms with every power on earth. And it is not going to hurt this trade that we have the Philippines."

The tremendous applause with which his remarks were greeted by his audience shows that the South is in full sympathy with national and trade expansion. And equally hearty was the applause which greeted his statement that "our opinions on public questions relating to the national welfare do not rest upon the color of the uniforms we wore in 1861, but upon our convictions of right and duty in 1901." President McKinley's administration has done more to bring on an era of good feeling between North and South than any other since the end of the civil war, and will go down in history as did the administration of President Monroe.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

The recent advances made in the transmission of electric currents over long distances brings to the front the question of utilizing the enormous water-power going to waste in various points of the United States, notably in the Appalachian mountain system of the East. Oakland, California, now runs her street cars by electricity generated at a waterfall on the Yuba river, 140 miles distant, and in a few days those of San Jose, 190 miles from the source of the power, will run in the same way.

The loss of power in transmission is figured at not more than 5 per cent. The transmitting wire is six-tenths of an inch in diameter, and made of copper and aluminum. It is carried on poles, and at one point crosses the straits of Carquinez, with a span of 4,400 feet—considerably more than three-quarters of a mile—at a height of 300 feet above the water.

There is enough water-power not utilized to supply all the electricity required in Eastern cities, in the broken regions of the Allegheny foothills. The day wil come when this will be largely used, thus producing a current more cheaply than is possible in any other way. The chief factor in cost to-day is the fuel employed to drive the steam-engines which run the generators. Water-power costs nothing after the water-right is secured and the plant installed.

The Presbyterian convention at Philadelphia on the 19th will have warm work revising the creed and excluding the doc-

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Jacksonville Fire.

Jacksonville has sustained a hard blow in the fire that swept over a large part of the residence portion of the city and also invaded the solidly built section of the business houses with a total loss that must set the city back several years in growth. Much of the burned district consisted of residences as light built as the mild climate made not only possible but preferable, and among such material not even the fact of large lawns and wide spaces between structures could save when the wind carried burning brands against wooden houses dry as tinder and offering in ornamental wood work every opportunity for the lodgement of sparks.

The loss comes to the city at the time of year when it will be felt the lightest. Stocks in the large wholesale houses have been depleted by the winter resort season, the visitors are nearly all out of the state and the demand for hotel room is at the lowest. The position of the city as the entrance through which must go everything intended for or coming from the peninsula of the state is so commanding that the burned section will be rebuilt and better built at once.

The Pan-American Opened.

The opening of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has been made on time, and with a degree of preparedness somewhat unusual. But for the bad weather of April little would remain to be done. This does not purport to be a world's fair, only a western hemisphere fair. But there is enough of beauty of use in the productions of this half of the world to make an attractive exhibition worth the interest and the study, not only of our own people, but of all peoples, and especially of all nations which foster trade and commerce. This part of the world is new even to the dwellers in it, abounding in strange and wonderful phenomena, a variety of resources, in marvelous production. It is worth while to attempt a distinctively American fair if only to enable our own people to better understand the resources and the achievements that are not in any manner dependent on the peoples of the other side of the earth, and the opportunities that await development by enterprise and labor.

Violating Monroe Doctrine.

The reports that Germany is securing quasi possession of the Venezuelan island of Margarita seem to be well founded. German subjects are buying tracts of land on the island, and it is believed that a German naval station will follow. The land purchases have been about a fine harbor that is within easy distance of the eastern entrance of the Panama canal. According to a Washington dispatch, the navy department has made an examination through trusted officers and finds that the harbor is one of the best waters of Venezuela.

It is well to consider this matter in due season, and if necessary make diplomatic representations to Venezuela. So far as Germany is concerned, her contempt of the Monroe doctrine is well-known. But there may be hesitation in showing contempt in an overt way when it is definitely known that international friction would follow. In some way, directly or indirectly both Venezuela and Germany should be informed that the Monroe doctrine is not the dead letter that a few Americans claim it is. These fatuous people say that we surrendered the Monroe doctrine when we acquired the Philippines; but they can give no valid reason for such a statement. Acquisition of the Philippines did not affect the Monroe doctrine in the least. That doctrine relates to the two Americas.

The President's Tour.

President McKinley's tour through the south has been marked by many gratifying incidents, which go to show that it is a nation, and not a congeries of sections, over which the Chief Magistrate of the United States presides, and that the present incumbent of the office has a high place in the confidence and respect of his fellow countrymen. The trip will serve admirably a double purpose. The visits of the official head of the nation to so many cities cannot fail to stir anew the spirit of patriotism among the people, and the President himself will find his knowledge of the country increased by the opportunities he will have enjoyed of seeing so considerable a part of it, not through a glass darkly but face to face. Mr. McKinley himself, while not lacking in force as a proponent of policies, has given fresh evidences of the possession of an adaptable and diplomatic temper. It will be strange if the review of the state of the Union which he will submit to the next Congress does not prove to be one of the most interesting in the long series of Presidential messages.

In Wall Street.

Mr. Russell Sage's predictions that a great financial panic was impending was followed by a sharp "bear" raid in Wall street Friday, and that is probably as much of his prophecy as will be realized. Anything may happen in Wall street, and after the stock market has shown any decided tendency in one direction for several days or weeks a reaction is to be expected. Mr. Sage risked nothing in saying that stocks would have a decline, but as far as a general panic resulting that is a very different thing. Speculation has been carried too far as every one agrees, but general business conditions were never sounder, and these will not be affected by the regular process of "shearing the lambs." The country has been enriched by a series of abundant harvests and an unparalleled demand for manufactured products, thus filling the pockets of the laborer in the field and workshop and of the men who exploit the results of his toil. This demand for products gives no sign whatever of slackening. No factories are closing down, merchants are reporting larger sales of goods, railroads are having the largest earnings in their history, bank clearings exceed all records, and bank deposits continue their wonderful growth.

April Balance Sheet.

Government receipts for the month of April amounted to $47,767,851, a decrease of over $2,100,000 as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over $2,700,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The increase in the receipts, as compared with last year, was mainly under the head of internal revenue. The expenditures amounted to $41,958,246, which represented an increase of a little over $1,200,000 as compared with those of the preceding month and of a little more than $1,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The surplus for the month was nearly $5,800,000.

Pan-American Stamps.

The stamps are now on sale commemorative of the Pan-American exposition. The one-cent stamp represents the fast lake navigation. The two-cent contains a likeness of the famous Empire State express of the N. Y. C. & H. R. railroad; the four-cent has an automobile as the center; the five-cent is a view of the steel arch bridge at Niagara Falls; the eight-cent shows the locks at the Soo, and the ten-cent a modern ocean steamer.

Each particular stamp in this Pan-American series is a work of art, and the series is by far the most beautiful ever printed by our government. The use of two colors in printing them produces the effect of a framed picture.

Current Events

Rigid economy to be practiced to reduce the expenditure of the army to a peace basis. Secretary Root ordered officers to avoid unnecessary expense.

Captain McCalla to succeed Captain Folger in command of the new battleship Kearsarge.

Coal industry of the Hocking and Sunday Creek valleys is to come into control of a combination of which J. P. Morgan is the head.

New York firm said to have purchased millions of gallons of whisky and is in a position to force prices very much higher.

President McKinley agrees with Congressman Babcock that modifications in the tariff must be made to meet changed industrial conditions, and believes this should be done by a more liberal application of the reciprocity policy.

Independent cereal mills formed a pool to fight the American company. War on prices may result.

Chicago capitalists to invest millions in Mexican silver mines, coal and ore mines, and cattle. Alliance formed with Mexican financiers to boom industries of the republic.

United States engineers finish survey of Nicaraguan canal route and roughly estimate cost of the water way at $210,000,000, but figures are subject to revision.

Department of Agriculture planning to establish industrial villages in Porto Rico.

Illinois Central railway decides upon pensioning employes, and will start the plan in operation July 1.

Edwin H. Conger, minister to China, and his family were given a public reception by the people of Des Moines, at which congratulations were exchanged.

Four children left alone in a farmhouse near Muskegon, Mich., set it on fire and all perished.

Five-year-old girl lost on the prairies of Washington was found dead of starvation in a badger hole, having wandered without food or water five days and nights.

Former Secretary of State John W. Foster, replying to a critic, quotes eminent authority to prove that the singular verb is correct as applied to the United States.

Census experts expect to reduce the returns from Maryland by 4,000, cutting out the padding done by politicians in order to secure four additional representatives.

Secretary Gage anxious to buy 4 per cent bonds, but finds few for sale. He would forestall possible trouble from overspeculation.

Senator Hawley in favor of protecting the Nicaraguan Canal, no matter what kind of an international agreement is made.

Telegraph lines in Porto Rico constructed by the signal service may be continued as a military necessity.

Assistant Secretary of War working on scheme to make state militia an adjunct to the regular army.

War department to buy 1,000 pistols in Germany. American manufacturers angry.

Cigarette started fire which burned St. Louis ball park grand stand during the game on Saturday. Many bruised in panic which followed.

Porto Ricans just beginning to recover from long imposition by Spain of the consumption tax. Timber problem in island a grave one.

Gloomy outlook for Oklahoma wheat crop.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was assessed $5,000,000 on his personal property.

Mrs. Dewey, wife of the admiral, is seriously ill with malignant erysipelas.

Minister Conger announces his willingness to accept nomination for governor of Iowa, if tendered to him, but says he cannot be an active candidate.

Building reports for April confirm good impression of condition of real estate trade.

Twelve persons injured in trolley collision at Akron, O.

Ocean liners crowded with immigrants. Four smallpox cases found on vessels from Hamburg and Marseilles.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court held conference on questions involved in Porto Rico cases. Majority said to favor upsetting that portion of the law authorizing the collection of duty on goods sent from the United States.

All coffee needed in United States can be raised in new American colonies. Million dollars a week now sent out of the country for the berry.

CHINA.

American cavalry left Pekin for Tien Tsin, escorted by a detachment of British troops. Cavalry men and artillery men publicly thanked by General Chaffee for their services in the international relief expedition.

Russians under General Zerpitski fought over twenty engagements during the recent operations in Manchuria, losing 92 in killed and wounded. Chinese forces routed.

French officials claimed privilege of working all mines in Hainan and the Kwang Provinces of China.

Count Waldersee, according to a Berlin paper, may return from China in June.

Minister Conger, in forthcoming newspaper article, says China is anxious for peace and will do utmost to satisfy powers.

PHILIPPINES.

Captain Read, on trial at Manila for commissary frauds, testified, denying charges against him.

Larger warships to return from Philippines, where they have nothing to do.

Philippine commission preparing for the establishment of a civil government in Manila.

Immediate steps are to be taken by the War department to withdraw 10,000 men from the Philippines. The force to remain in the archipelago will number 40,000.

FOREIGN.

Cape Town advices announce the capture of Colonel Dennison and his patrol of scouts by the Boers.

Russian ambassador to Constantinople says the world has no idea of the frightful atrocities being committed by the Turks in Macedonia.

Japanese ministry, with one exception, has resigned, and Marquis Yamagata has been requested to form a new cabinet.

General Von Hahnke, formerly chief of the kaiser's military cabinet, is appointed governor of Berlin.

Glasgow exhibition is formally opened by Duke and Duchess of Fife in name of King Edward.

Berlin hears Russia has practically arranged to float a $100,000,000 loan in France.

Germany may secure island of Margarita, off the Venezuelan coast, for a coaling station.

Forty thousand Italian emigrants are booked to sail for the United States this month.

Census returns show population of London to be 4,536,034, a gain of 308,717 in the last ten years.

It is reported at Nagasaki that the czar will offer Port Arthur to Japan as reward for abstaining from active opposition to Russian occupation of Manchuria.

Marquis Saionji appointed temporary premier of Japan.

Sultan of Turkey arranged to pay Cramps $500,000.

Paris newspaper favors joint Franco-American control of Panama canal. Waterway can be completed in six years for $160,000,000.

Nearly 100 mothers with their children drowned in a ferry boat disaster near Katchkarovka, Russia.

Threats of British mine owners to force great strike if export duty is voted on coal has reactionary effect on opposition in parliament.

Financial papers in London are predicting that United States will be the richest nation.

Richard Redhead, who wrote the music for "Rock of Ages," is dead.

Catholic bishops of Canada placed under jurisdiction of papal legation at Washington.

Understood in Rome that Pope Leo XIII has made a will naming Cardinal Rampolla as his successor.

Numerous arrests were made in St. Petersburg to suppress Liberal sentiment.

Paris is absorbed in exposition of children's portraits, toys and historical relics.

Lord Salisbury's health said to be improved and he will probably continue in office as premier until after the coronation of Edward.

Kaiser declined to form ministry with aid of Liberal party and will continue to govern with aid of Conservatives and Centrists.

Arawa tribe of Maoris unveiled wooden statue to Queen Victoria at Roturua, New Zealand.

Korean government has ordered McLeavy Brown, the British superintendent of customs, to quit his residence and relinquish control of the customs.

British government greatly strengthened by the evidence that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor, is able to defend the budget against all opposition.

OLD NEW YORK HOUSE WHERE WASHINGTON VISITED CLINTON

One of the most picturesque places within the confines of Manhattan Island is the little hillock fronting the East river between Sixty-Fifth and Sixty-Seventh streets and bounded on the west by Avenue A. On the top of this mound yet stands the house used for years as a summer residence by George Clinton, the first governor of New York. Erected in 1747, and it has shouldered off the storms and hurricanes of more than 150 years the old structure is still in a good state of preservation.

Here and there it is crumpled and withered as the face of a hag, but unless a wave of modern development strikes the spot the old edifice, with its high colonian chimneys, is good for many a day to come. In 1783 Washington paid a protracted visit to Clinton, and the favorite pastime of the "Father of His Country" was to sit and muse under the old tree to the left of the house. This tree never grew to any great size, owing to the rock being so close to the subsoil. It is now in a state of semi-decay, and presents a weird appearance. On wild nights one can hear the gale play a tune on its branches like the moan of a soul in pain.

Clinton visited the old house for the last time in 1804, after being elected vice-president of the United States. Soon after the house and property passed into the possession of John Hardenbrook, and still later to the Schermerhorn family. Further north on the green plot surrounding the house there are the remains of a churchyard, and a few years ago two headstones, one recording the death of John Hardenbrook, and on the left hand side is another stone erected to the memory of his wife, Ann Hardenbrook.

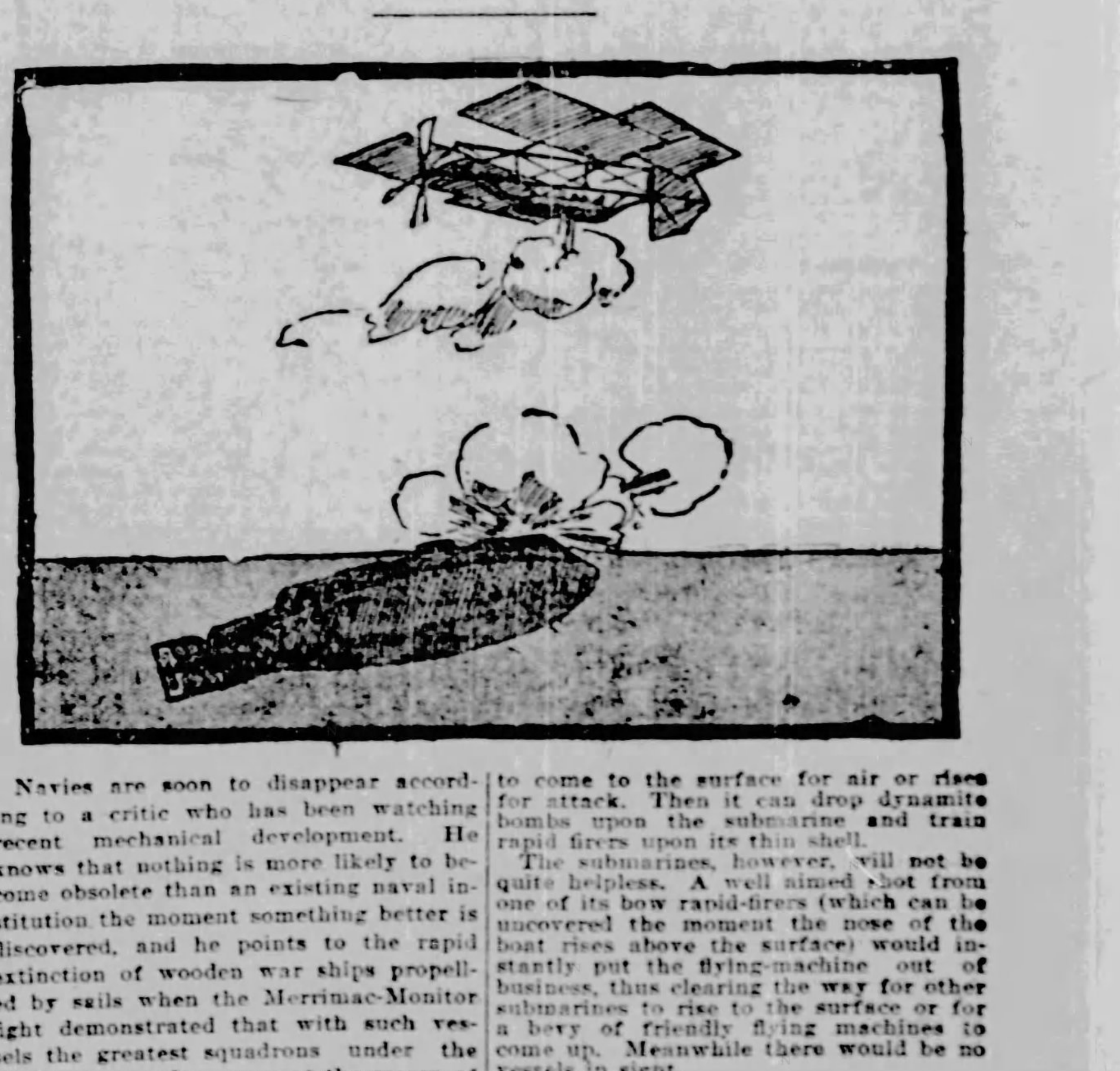
Three other stones mark the last resting place of Sarah Carr, Mary Adams and James Lawrence Thompson, and these stones are all that now remain of a once flourishing cemetery where reposed the "mute inglorious Miltons" of old New York. A little further, on the extreme profile of the rising ground, and looking from Avenue A, as if silhouetted against the sky, stands the "old church." And under its humble roof the generations of Clintons, Hardenbrooks and Adamses prayed. It is now used as a gymnasium my a local athletic club—surely a peculiar change from a house of worship.—New York World.

MOUNTAIN ABOUT TO FALL ON SWISS TOWN

The Neuchatel district of Switzerland is threatened with a fearful disaster. A huge mountain in the Jura range has been so quarried that its sides are cracking, and the whole vast mass of more than a million cubic meters is in motion, says the London Daily Mail. Indeed, when the present frost breaks up it is feared that the mountain will fall into the valley. Several towns are in imminent danger of being wiped out, and the inhabitants have been warned. The Jura range is the block of mountains rising between the Rhine and the Rhone, and forming the frontier between France and Switzerland. It is really a huge plateau, 156 miles long and 38 miles broad. The height of the mountains varies considerably, but that of the Chasseron, near Neuchatel, is 5,286 feet. The cracks in the mountain which threatens to fall are growing daily more ominous, and create sounds likened to thunder. The authorities, of course, can do little to prevent the impending disaster, but they are trying to avoid it and save life.

FUTURE NAVAL WAR---THE LIMIT.

Fight Between Submarine and Flying Machine



Navies are soon to disappear according to a critic who has been watching recent mechanical development. He knows that nothing is more likely to become obsolete than an existing naval institution the moment something better is discovered, and he points to the rapid extinction of wooden war ships propelled by sails when the Merrimac-Monitor fight demonstrated that with such vessels the greatest squadrons under the ablest commanders were at the mercy of a little iron monitor.

Man's command of the air through aero-planes and flying machines, and his utilization of a water blanket to protect submarine boats, will, says this critic, render ships that float on the surface worthless. The floating warship, he says, will be subject to attack from above and from beneath by enemies which it cannot reach.

He draws, therefore, an interesting and thrilling picture of a naval battle of the future, which includes a fight between a flying machine and a submarine boat. This, he says, is not so improbable as it seems.

The flying machine can, he says, see the submarine beneath the surface when it would be invisible to men on a vessel just as the fish hawk can locate its subsequent victim. As the aeroplane can move with celerity, it can hover over the submarine until the latter is compelled to come to the surface for air or rises for attack. Then it can drop dynamite bombs upon the submarine and train rapid fire guns upon it.

The submarines, however, will not be quite helpless. A well aimed shot from one of her rapid-firers would put the flying machine out of business, and it might be the duty of the submarines to rise to the surface or for a bevy of friendly flying machines to come up. Meanwhile there would be no vessels in sight.

This critic does not, however, utterly extinguish ships. They can, he says, act in a subordinate capacity, dependent upon the preliminary fighting which must be done between the flying machines and submarines to clear the mouths of harbors and make navigation safe. It is admitted that a big dynamite or guncotton bomb dropped from the air upon the deck of the strongest war ship afloat might be likely to destroy her. Moreover, a submarine getting home a single torpedo upon the bottom of such a ship would sink her.

But naval officers (ever conservative and properly waiting for demonstrated superiority before accepting so-called improvements) comfort themselves with the reflection that command of the air and of the submarine world is very far from being actually achieved, and that so far as anybody can see, navies will remain in existence for a few years yet.—New York Herald.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.
Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—Fine Fruit Farm, income property, under irrigation, near Riverside, Cal. For particulars address H. C. Brinkerhoff, Riverside, Cal.

FARM FOR SALE—105 acres, 10 timber, buildings fair. Good water. All kinds fruit started. Mrs. B. M. Tanner, Elkhart, Ind.

FOR SALE—Desirable farm, 116 acres, good buildings, living water, wells, cistern, good fruit, wood lot. Charles O. Stuntz, Lundy's Lane, Pa.

FOR SALE—160 acres good prairie land in Scott county, Kansas, 2½ miles from depot. W. A. Nichols, W. Liberty, Iowa.

FOR SALE—21 acres, 12 fruit, large springs, good buildings, town 2 miles, best part of California. Particulars by mail. A. Pratt, Healdsburg, California.

FINE CALIFORNIA IMPROVED FARM cheap. Oranges, lemons, etc. Plenty water, finest climate, no frosts. Will exchange. Write Frank Nichols, Ribera, New Mexico.

FARM FOR SALE—118 acres, well improved, good house, barn, orchard, blue grass pasture, etc.; $26 per acre. H. Stettbacher, Edgewood, Ill.

Publishers' Column

A LIBERAL PICTURE OFFER, TEN FULL TONE PHOTOTYPES

Postpaid to Any Address for 60 Cents.

Think of it! Ten beautiful pictures, selected subjects, in two colors, black and brown, mounted on heavy, dark gray cardboard, 13x14 inches. They are all the rage now for wall adornment, and we have sold thousands of sets to our city subscribers. We are going to give our out-of-town subscribers the same opportunity to obtain a set of these pretty pictures, as those in Toledo. If you want to make your room tasty and attractive, then you want a set of these pictures. As they are mounted on stiff cardboard, it is not necessary to frame them. A small tack will hold them in place. Order at once, as our supply is limited, and this offer will not continue long.

These pictures cannot be purchased at any store for less than 10c each. Our price, 60 cents for a collection of 10.

Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER. REDUCED PRICES

We have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware. These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.85
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.35
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as to number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2036—Verbeck Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.

2038—Boleyn Skirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.

The Verbeck waist is a French design for girls of fourteen and sixteen. It has a full body that is attached to a fitted lining, and over this is a deep scalloped yoke that fastens on one shoulder. A one-piece flaring sleeve is given with a puffed lingerie sleeve. The body of this stylish waist is of blue printed Louisine, as the new foulards are called. The yoke and lingerie sleeves are of lace, and a fall of lace trims the yoke. The Boleyn skirt for girls of fourteen and sixteen is designed for the Verbeck waist and is a new circular skirt gathered at the belt. It has a straight frill set on. This is developed to match the Verbeck waist in printed Louisine. Lawns and challie or soft silks look well in this design.

2029—Alixe Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. One of the newest and most stylish waists is here portrayed. This one has a full soft vest, faced on the lining. The body is full at the belt in front and has under arm forms. The back is plain, and a plain coat sleeve is given that can be cut elbow length. A scalloped sailor collar is attached to the body, and full sash pieces extend to the belt. Yellow crepe de Chine is the material shown in the model of the "Alixe." The collar and sleeves are finished with lace applique, cream lace is used for the sash that crosses and ends in rosettes at the belt. A frill of cream lace finishes the sleeves. Little loops of black velvet held with rhinestone slides keep the full vest in place. This design can be developed in soft silk or fine silk lawn.

DO NOt FAIL to give The Numerb of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.

1997—Jessie Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. The "Jessie" is a stylish little every-day dress for girls of six, eight and ten. The body is cut out at the neck and can be worn with a guimpe, or have a yoke fitted on the lining. There is some fullness in front, but the back is plain. A pretty collar open at the shoulders gives a stylish finish to the neck. A one-piece sleeve is used and straight skirt is gathered all around and joined to the body. The model is of blue corduroy with a white collar and yoke. The cuffs also are of white. Dark blue or green velveteen with white collar and yoke would be very pretty and quite dressy enough for anything.

2044—Cushing Suit.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. The Cushing suit is for boys of 4, 6 and 8 years. The skirt is belted at the waist and the neck opens over a shielded piece. A square sailor collar is given, and a two-piece sleeve that is tucked at the wrist. A little pocket finishes the blouse. The trousers, full at the knee, are fitted over the hips and open at the side. The skirt of the blouse should reach the knee. The model is of blue homespun. Canvas, duck or cheviot are all suitable for this design.

2042—Janey Apron.

Sizes for 4 and 6 years. A plain yoke apron, for girls of about 4 and 6, is shown in the Janey. The body is fulled on to the yoke, which is high-necked and without sleeves. This design is suitable for gingham or cambric and can be left plain or the yoke can be trimmed. The design shows the yoke trimmed with narrow embroidery. White cambric is the material used.

2004—Eustis Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The Eustis skirt is here portrayed. It is a five-gored design with a turned-in plait at the back and no fullness over the hips. There is a graduated straight flounce at the foot, the narrow part being placed at the front. The entire skirt is given in the pattern, so the flounce may be omitted if desired. The skirt is cut quite long and has a beautiful sweep or "froufroutage," as the saying is.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

EVOLUTION OF THE CENSUS

Taken in the Middle Ages for the Purpose of Taxation.

The term "census" had its origin in Rome, and was applied to one group of the censor's many and varied functions, says a writer in the Paris Messenger. The Roman census was chiefly concerned with fiscal matters, and we may suppose that the enumerators were not too effusively welcomed by the inhabitants. In the Middle Ages the "census" meant neither more or less than a tax, and the final, formal, material, and efficient cause of every numbering of a people was the desire of its castle-clad government for money or the actual sinews of war.

Under the absolute monarchies which appeared in Europe after the decline and fall of the feudal system, the tendency to centralization for administrative purposes prepared the way for statistical inquiries into the numbers of the inhabitants of particular districts. The necessity of such stock-taking was first clearly pointed out by Adam Smith, but it was not till long after his death that the first census of Great Britain—it did not extend to Ireland—was carried out. A census bill, which passed the Lower House in 1753, was thrown out by the Lords as being "profane and subversive of liberty." Accordingly, up to 1801, the number of the inhabitants of the British islands was as much a matter of guess work as the population of China is to-day, and, as invariably happens in such cases, the result of the enumeration was a great disappointment to all the statistical prophets.

The progress of the census methods since the first year of the last century may be illustrated by the development of the occupational returns. In 1801 there were but three divisions—those employed in agriculture, those engaged in trade or manufacture, and those engaged in neither. In the next two censuses no material change in this respect was made, but in 1831 the overseers of parishes were required to give details respecting the occupations of males over 20. In the census of 1841, an enumeration much facilitated by the uniform system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths which came into force in 1837, the enumerators were instructed to enter each person's description of his own occupation.

An interesting feature of the census of 1851 was an attempt to supply the ecclesiastical and educational statistics of the country, but no effort was made to elaborate the occupational returns. The census of 1861 was also, to a certain degree, experimental. In 1871 the first imperial census was taken, and the census paper of that date—an interesting article, by the way, could be written on the series of eleven—is obviously the great-grandfather of the present form.—Correspondence Paris Messenger.

"EAST IS EAST AND WEST IS WEST"

In Philadelphia they inquire:
"Who was your sire, and his sire's sire?"

In Boston you must make it plain
You have an intellectual brain.

In New York you must show th' amount
Of cash upon your bank account.

In Baltimore you must proclaim
The women queens, in beauty's name.

In Brooklyn you will find a friend
If only you his church attend.

In Washington they give you grace
According to your rank of place.
—Boston Globe.

In San Francisco they demand
That, being called, you show your hand.

In Denver they are so polite
That you must either drink or fight.

In Omaha they merely grin
And murmur, "When did you roll in?"

But in St. Louis they exclaim:
"Where is it from that you have came?"

In Joliet they always say:
"How long do you expect to stay?"

While in Sheecawk you cut no ice
Unless, b'Jove, you've got the price.
Chicago Record-Herald.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

There are 7,365 booksellers in 1,408 cities of Germany.

Our deposits of borax are believed to be practically inexaustible.

Steps are to be taken to form a commercial museum in Madrid.

Conrad III, Emperor of Germany, had six fingers on his right hand.

The first American theatre was opened in 1750 in the city of New York.

The lowest tides, where any exist at all, are at Panama, where two feet is the average rise and fall.

An Ontario oculist thinks that the eyesight of one-fourth of the blind patients he has had might have been saved by prompt precautions taken in infancy.

On account of stormy weather an Italian vessel on the way to Fiume was recently obliged to throw overboard four hundred boxes of oranges and forty barrels of wine.

Italy's new coinage with the head of Victor Emmanuel III will be ready soon. The dies have been cut by Cavaliere Speranza, the engraver of the coins of King Humbert.

JACKSONVILLE FLAME-SWEPT

Leading City of Florida Meets a Terrible Disaster.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 4.—A devastated city, ruins everywhere, greeted the smoke-enshrouded sun to-day. The fire which broke out at noon yesterday and was aided in its work by a southwest gale, spent its force by 9 o'clock last night. The damage is enormous.

One hundred and forty-eight blocks were swept by the flames, and, as far as known, seven persons lost their lives.

A report was in circulation this morning that a party of twenty persons driven to the docks along the St. John's river were forced into the water, all attempts to rescue them by boats being futile. The river is being searched.

All the local companies of the state militia have been on duty since midnight, and, on order of Governor Jennings, the military companies from four cities are speeding to Jacksonville by special trains. Many extra police have been sworn in, and every able-bodied man not doing duty in some capacity in the fire-swept district, has been pressed into the service. The negroes are huddled in groups in different parts of the city, and the fear of an attempt at lawlessness by them, although not openly expressed by the whites, is the reason for the large military force ordered here.

The fire companies from Savannah, Fernandina, Ocala and other cities worked the entire night on the fire, but a soaking rain will be necessary to effectually quench the flames. The losses by the fire will not be known for a week. The path of the flames was thirteen blocks wide and nearly two miles long.

Practically all old Jacksonville was destroyed, nothing having been left but a few suburbs and Riverside, the most fashionable part of the city. It is believed the fire is the largest on record in proportion to the size of the city.

A feature of the conflagration was the loss by many families of libraries, pianos and household goods after they had been moved to a place of safety.

The street car service has been at a complete standstill since yesterday afternoon. All last night the city was in darkness. The electric light circuits were interrupted and the gas plant destroyed.

A conservative estimate places the number of homeless people in the city at 10,000. Most of these spent the night in the parks, on the docks and on barges, while some slept beside the few belongings they had managed to save from the general wreck.

The Board of Trade and other commercial bodies held meetings at 10:30 this morning.

The fire began yesterday shortly after noon in a small factory, from a defective wire, according to the best belief, and burned for nearly ten hours. In that time a property damage estimated at $15,000,000 was caused.

Mr. W. W. Cleveland, in whose premises the fire originated, and who was one of the heaviest losers, dropped dead from excitement. A stalwart negro, bringing a trunk on his head from a burning building went crazy from the horrors of the situation. He ran around a circle with the trunk on his head until he sank exhausted and died. Women ran through the streets tearing their hair and clothing, and in several instances had almost denuded themselves when they were caught by friends and led to places of safety. Horses hitched to trucks could not be cut loose quickly enough, and many of them ran wild through the demoralized throng. The military was ordered out to guard the household goods placed in vacant lots.

Leading business men and insurance agents estimate the total loss of property at from ten to fifteen million dollars.

The St. James Hotel, which was destroyed, has been closed since April 15. The loss on this building is $175,000. Among the buildings destroyed are:

The Emery Auditorium, Board of Trade, St. James' Hotel, Windsor Hotel, the Seminole Club, the Daily Metropolis, the city hall and market, the Gardner building, the largest office building in the city, and the Hubbard building.

Mayor Bowden said to the Associated Press representative this morning:

"Say to the world, please, that the loss to Jacksonville is greater than ever before inflicted by fire upon a city of the South, but her best wealth survives in her people. I estimate our loss in property at fifteen million dollars.

"There is not a hint of lawlessness, our people of every race and condition have shown the most helpful spirit to each other and I cannot find words of commendation strong enough to express my admiration of the work done.

"The progress of the fire was so rapid and the heat so fierce that it was only the helpfulness and obedience shown that prevented a terrible loss of life. I have no doubt the relief meeting called by the municipal authorities and board of trade will be largely attended, and steps will be taken to deal with the situation in the most effective way."

At 1 a. m. a cordon composed of militiamen, deputy sheriffs and policemen was thrown around the entire fire swept district. The fire was still burning fiercely in many sections of the ruins, but the exhausted firemen, giving up the fight for the time-being sought rest, leaving the fire to burn itself out.

Heat from the fire is intense and the temperature is 90.

The most important retail business portion of the city and the buildings the entire length of Beaver street, from Davis to the creek or over Liberty street, are destroyed.

Ashley and Church streets have been completly blotted out.

The fire enveloped in flames three blocks at the outset, on Monroe and the north side of Adams, burning up the north side of Adams, destroying that entire section of the city and running 14 blocks to the Duval street bridge.

St. Luke's hospital was saved. Local military companies were called out to keep back the crowds, and the fire department began to use dynamite to blow up the houses a block from the fire and thus prevent it from spreading.

A perfect gale sprang up and millions of sparks and flying burning shingles spread over five or six blocks, setting the roofs of the houses on fire in advance of the main fire. Soon Senator Taliaferro's residence, then the adjoining houses on that block were ablaze and in spite of all efforts to save the Windsor and the St. James hotels, both hostelries were quickly enveloped in flames. For about an hour the guests in the Windsor had been busily packing their trunks and the vans went away loaded with trunks and grips, some unfortunately to the United States hotel, but many to Riverside.

Dr. Laell's house, opposite the Windsor, caught fire and then the Methodist parsonage. In a few minutes Trinity M. E. church was a mass of flames. The opera house block followed and the Orchards and Livingston boarding houses. A desperate but unsuccessful effort was made to save the Baldwin mansion, which was recently purchased by the Elks for $18,000. Paint shops with barrels of oil were plentiful in this district and caught fire in rapid succession, causing the flames to rise hundreds of feet high. Buildings across the street were soon ablaze. Ten minutes later the Hubbard building collapsed like an eggshell. Dynamite and the powder had exploded. Here there was much danger for the firemen. Cartridges exploded and bullets began to fly and efforts to check the fire at this point were abandoned. The new Durchott building and the Gardiner block were soon a mass of flames. Down the street the fire spread and the entire section of Bay street from Market to Main streets and extending five blocks back, was wiped out. Then the city building went, the fire department building, the armory, the county court house, the clerk's office with the county records, the criminal court house, the city jail and the high and grammar schools and Catholic church and orphanage, McIntyre Methodist church, St. John's Episcopal church and the convent.

Dr. R. H. Dean, a prominent physician, has reported to the police the loss of his two children. He believes one will be found, but the other was burned to death in the office where they sought safety. Dr. Dean fainted in the street after an all-night search and in falling was seriously injured. W. B. Barnett, president of the First National bank, also fainted during the fire; he fell into some smouldering ruins and was severely burned.

The terrific strain, added to the warm weather is telling on many of those who were active in rescue work. A number of cases of prostration were reported up to noon.

Secretary of War Root to-day tendered the use of the barracks at Fort Barrancas (St. Augustine) for the refugees.

The mayor of St. Augustine also offered to take care of 1,000 refugees. Before the fire reached the county jail yesterday Sheriff Price assembled all his prisoners, 35 in number, and summoning all his deputies and guards, marched the men to Riverside. Here they were kept under guard all night and this morning were removed to Glencoe and St. Augustine. A bill will be introduced in the legislature immediately to bond Duval county for $500,000 to rebuild the court house.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 6.—Governor Jennings has received the following telegram:

"El Paso, Tex., May 5, 1901.

"The Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.:

"I have just learned of the calamitous fate that has swept over the city of Jacksonville, and hasten to express the deep sympathy, in common with our country, I feel for those who have suffered. The government will do all it can in the work of relief. (Signed)

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Governor Jennings acknowledged the receipt of the President's message of sympathy.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 6.—Two bodies, both negroes, were found floating in the St. James river to-day. The charred appearance of the corpses indicates that they were victims of Friday's fire. It is generally believed other bodies shortly will come to the surface. It is impossible to ascertain who is missing, however, as thousands have left the city.

Help for the Stricken.

New York, May 6.—The joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to raise funds for the relief of Jacksonville, today authorized the purchase of supplies costing $20,000, and ordered them sent south as fast as they could be shipped. Mayor Hoos, of Jersey City, has issued an appeal for funds and food and clothing for the sufferers of the Jacksonville fire.

NIGHT LUNCHEON.

All Right if of the Right Kind of Food.

The difference brought about by the use of well selected food, as compared with ordinary food, is well shown in the experience of a girl attending high school and boarding herself.

She says: "My 'housekeeping' compelled early rising, and I used to become very sleepy over my books. To keep awake, I resorted to the use of strong coffee, and in a short time I began to have a dull, stupid feeling. No appetite, but a feeling of 'goneness.' I realized that I must eat something or faint in the class room. I would wash down a little breakfast with another cup of coffee.

I began growing thin, pale and nervous, and made very unsatisfactory advancement in my studies.

One day the good wife of one of our professors asked me if I felt well, as I appeared so weak and nervous. Between my sobs I managed to relate my woes. She saw where the trouble lay, and advised me to leave off tea and coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts Food.

I followed her advice and found the Postum a delicious beverage, and the Grape-Nuts just what I wanted. So my breakfast consisted of a little fruit, a saucer of Grape-Nuts, and a cup of Postum, an ideal breakfast.

If, at night, I felt the need of something to eat before retiring, I ate a little Grape-Nuts.

My head grew clearer, my cheeks rosy, and I gained so rapidly in health that all my acquaintances remarked upon it."

There is a reason, for both Postum and Grape-Nuts contain the elements from Nature's store-house that the body uses to rebuild the brain and nerve centers throughout. These wonderful food elements are presented in such a fascinating form that users stick to them year after year, and very greatly to their benefit. The name and address of this young lady can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

Have You Been Ill?

If very sick, you had a doctor. That's right. We believe in doctors. They are among our best friends.

Now that you are recovering, don't you think that a bottle or two of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would do you great good? Ask your doctor about it and do just as he says.

We believe he will tell you that this blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine is just what you need.

It will certainly take out all the impurities in your blood, caused by your sickness, and will make you feel better in every way. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

WIFE DESERTERS.

St. Paul, Minn., May 6.—The county board of control has decided to seek requisition papers in order to secure the return to this state of thirty husbands, who have deserted their wives. The last legislature passed a law making wife desertion a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to three years, with a provision for a suspension of sentence providing the delinquent husband shall give a bond to the state to support his wife and family. The county board of control, which has charge of the county charitable institution, has had to support a number of families where the husbands have deserted and left the state. They asked an opinion of the county attorney as to the possibility of securing the deserter's return, and the attorney having decided that this is possible the board will ask for requisitions in thirty cases. The deserting husbands are located in various states, and the effort to secure their return will doubtless give rise to some novel complications.

PRESIDENT'S PACIFIC TOUR.

Through Dixie to the Gulf Thence On to The Coast.

AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., May 1.—The Presidential train passed through the heart of Dixie yesterday and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon reached Memphis on the banks of the Mississippi. This was the first resting place of the tour. Here the party received a wonderfully impressive welcome. A committee, headed by Senator Carmack, met the train at Corinth and escorted the party to this city. A national salute of 21 guns, signalled the approach to the city. At the station Gov. McMillin and others met the party. A military parade, with a company of grizzled Confederate veterans in their old uniforms, acted as the guard of honor.

Over ten thousand people were packed into the court house square when the President was introduced by Mayor Williams. In response to the cheers which greeted him the President made the first really notable speech of his trip.

His theme was the resistless power of a great united people and was delivered in his best vein. When he referred in closing to the noble record of the Tennessee volunteers in the Spanish and Philippine wars, Gov. McMillin lead the cheering.

In the evening the President attended a banquet at which were present over 300 of the city's most prominent business men.

Former Representative Josiah Patterson presided and much enthusiasm was manifested. Secretary Hay spoke to the toast "Our Country," and the President responded to the toast, "The President of the U. S." Mr. McKinley delivered a notable address discussing the future of the great transportation lines and giving special attention to the ship subsidy bill. His speech in part follows:

"I wish I might be able to frame in words a fitting response to the gracious speech of your toastmaster in voicing Memphis' greeting and welcome to the President of the United States. I am glad to be in this commercial city; to be the guest of its business and representative men in a city whose commercial integrity has never been questioned, whose business prudence and sagacity guided it through the storm of panic in 1893, and the years following without a business collapse or the failure of a bank. I am glad to live in a country that produces three-fourths of all the cotton that is produced anywhere under the sun. (Great applause.)

After discussing the development of transportation facilities and Tennessee's early manifestation of enterprise along that line, the President continued:

"So we have our railroads to the Pacific; and now we are reaching out for more trade (great applause), and for a period of years you have been shipping your coton to China. This has been interrupted a little (laughter and applause) in the last few months, but that interruption, we trust, will be speedily removed, and we will have the open door to China, on equal terms with every power on earth. And it is not going to hurt this trade that we have the Philippines. (Laughter and applause.) If I will not be thought to be indulging in pernicious partisanship here to-night (laughter), I would like to say that I appreciate every word of eulogy offered by your postmaster to Gen. Luke Wright. (Long-continued applause.) I want to say here, in the presence of his own townsmen and friends, that he is doing magnificent service for his country in those distant seas. He is contributing to the pacification of the islands, now almost accomplished, and the establishment of civil law and civil institutions for their inhabitants. The fact is, I have been so much encouraged in coming to Memphis for commissioners (laughter) that when I found how well Luke Wright did, I called on Gen. Patterson. (Laughter and great applause.) As I understand, he is doing very well on the Shiloh commission (laughter and applause), and drawing his pay with great regularity. (Laughter.)

"But, my fellow-citizens, I am detaining you altogether too long. (Cries of 'Go on.') Your hospitality has quite charmed me. I only want, in conclusion, to voice my sympathy with the sentiment so handsomely expressed by your toastmaster concerning a reunited country. (Applause.) Thank God, no sectionalism now mars the map of the United States. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Our opinions on public questions of public interest and national welfare do not rest upon the color of the uniforms we wore in 1861, but upon our convictions of right and duty in 1901." (Continued great applause.)

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, May 2.—The Presidential party traveled across the cotton belt yesterday from Memphis almost to the Gulf of Mexico. Down the low lying, rich Yazoo valley, fertile as that of the Nile, it went to Vicksburg, teeming with its memories of thirty years ago, thence east to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi and from there down into the land of the magnolia and the orange to the old romantic city near the mouth of the Mississippi, with traditions of French and Spanish rule. The outpourings of the people to see the Presidential train along the route were larger, if anything, than on the two previous days, and the demonstrations at Vicksburg and Jackson, the two principal stops, were very striking.

As the sun was lowering the train crossed the bayous with their tangles of moss-covered cypress and live oaks and, skirting Lake Pontchartrain, steamed into New Orleans. This is the first time New Orleans has ever had a visit from the chief magistrate of the nation and it was a royal reception that the old city extended to President McKinley. Mr. McKinley himself has been here before. He made a notable speech here the year preceding his nomination for the Presidency, and ex-President Cleveland was here upon one occasion during the interim between his two terms, but never before has a President while in office visited the Crescent City.

The President and his party were greeted by Gov. Heard, Mayor Capdevielle, Senators McEnery and Foster, the entire Louisiana congressional delegation, the city council and representatives of the various commercial exchanges. While the mayor was formally extending the hospitality of the city to the President, a fine military band was completely drowning his words with New Orleans' favorite air, "Louisiana Lou."

The President and his cabinet, with the other gentlemen of the party, were given an elaborate banquet at the hotel in the evening. About 300 of the prominent men of the city were present and the banquet was said to have exceeded in every respect any of a similar kind ever attempted here. Senator McEnery was the toastmaster.

It was half-past 12 when the President rose to speak. He said:

"Governor Heard, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—I cannot find phrase or speech to express the profound appreciation which I feel for the warmth of your welcome and for the gracious words spoken in your behalf by the governor of your commonwealth, and the mayor of your city. Since my journeying through the south, leaving the capital last Monday morning, I have received in every state through which I have passed, in every city and village, town and hamlet, a greeting genuine and sincere from all the people, and to-night we have the crowning consummation of a welcome from the representative people of this Crescent City. (Great applause.)

"My fellow citizens, history cannot omit New Orleans from its pages. Jefferson appreciated more than any other public man the commercial and strategic importance of the city of New Orleans, and by the treaty which he negotiated it was annexed to the United States. The standards of Spain and France were displaced by the Stars and Stripes.

"The flag which Jefferson raised over this city, Jackson successfully defended with the brave volunteers of Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi (Applause) making illustrious in American history the eighth of January, the day on which was fought the battle of New Orleans. (Continued applause.) If there are two names more to be revered than any others by this great city, they are Jefferson and Jackson. (Applause.) Precious, however, as they are in your hearts and history, they do not belong to you alone. The whole nation claims them, and renders grateful homage for their priceless services to country and to mankind. They belong to civilization and to the ages. What a history they have made. They have been the author of the Declaration of Independence which was honor enough for any life. To have made the treaty with France, adding to the Union a territory greater than the original thirteen states, and out of which have been carved six entire states and parts of six others, resting forever upon the principles of that mortal instrument, crowned a single life with a record of achievement with few, if any parallels in human history. (Applause.)

"Jackson's war record, the most brilliant page of which was written here, made him a hero for all time at every fireside in the land, while his declaration in 1832, that the laws of the United States must be respected and obeyed, that he would execute them at any cost, that the federal union must be preserved, are sentiments to-day enshrined in every American heart and sustained and upheld by a united people, by 45 indivisible, indestructible states of an indestructible union. (Increased applause.)

"Both of them will live in their deeds, which are imperishable. To have been associated with these great names as you have been gives you a most honored place in the annals of the world.

"Gentlemen, it has given me unbounded pleasure to greet and meet you here in the city of New Orleans, and may I not say, in conclusion, that it will be my effort as President of the United States, as the representative of the people of the whole United States, to do whatever I can to sustain the honor and promote the prosperity and glory of the republic we love." (Long and continued applause.)

New Orleans, May 2.—President McKinley accompanied by Governor Heard and Mayor Capdeville and escorted by a mounted detachment of police and the Louisiana cavalry troop, left the St. Charles hotel at 9:20, after breakfasting in his apartments with Mrs. McKinley, and proceeded to the Southern University, a colored institution. He was enthusiastically received by the faculty and students. The weather to-day is clear and warm.

As the President entered the grounds of the university he was welcomed with "Hail to the Chief," sung by a chorus of 1,000 school children and accompanied by the student orchestra. Brief addresses were made by George Alexis and Ernestine M. Theophile, bright pupils of the school.

The President made a felicitous response in which he said to the negro children:

"I am glad to know that all over the south, where most of you dwell, the states have provided institutions of learning where every boy and every girl can prepare themselves for usefulness and honor under the government in which they live. The thing to-day is to be practical. What you want is to get education and with it you want good character, and with these you want unfaltering industry, and if you have these three things you will have success anywhere and everywhere. God bless you."

From the Southern University the President was driven to the historic Cabildo, facing Jackson square, where a multitude of people had gathered. It was within the Cabildo, in the row now occupied by the state supreme court, that the transfer was made of the Louisiana territory by France to Gov. Claiborne, the American commissioner of President Jefferson. The President was received to-day by Gov. Heard, the state officials and the members of the supreme court promptly at noon, and was escorted to a seat on the right of Chief Justice Nicholls. President Alcee Fortier, of the Louisiana Historical Association, was recognized by the chief justice, and delivered an address on the historical associations of the Cabildo. The President made a brief reply, and an official record was made in the minutes of the visit of Mr. McKinley to the court.

Afterward the President spoke briefly from the balcony to an immense assemblage in the streets.

A national salute brought the ceremonies to a close.

AT AUSTIN.

Austin, Texas, May 4.—Out in Dixie the Presidential party yesterday traveled into the heart of the great southwest. After leaving New Orleans, beautiful Bayou Teche, the home of the Acadians and the waving rice fields of western Louisiana were passed Thursday night and the new oil fields of Texas whirled by just at the peep of day, too early to be seen by the President.

When the party arose yesterday morning the train was already flying over the plains of Texas which stretched away to the horizon in every direction, level as a board.

Until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon when Austin was reached the train passed in succession through the cotton belt of Texas, the rich agricultural region beyond the Brazos river, known as the Black Prairie, much wooded country and fine grazing land.

The President had his first glimpse of long horned Texas cattle and picturesque cowboys on western range horses. The President's reception in the Lone Star State was a continuation of the ovation he has received throughout the south. Every honor was shown him and his party and there was much enthusiasm. Gov. Sayers and other prominent state officials met the President at Houston, the first stopping place inside the state, and accompanied him as far as Austin, the capital. There were some interesting features in the reception at Houston and a very picturesque scene at Prairie View, where the President addressed the colored students of the state normal school, on a stand erected on the open prairie at the side of the track. He advised the colored people to learn to do one thing well.

At the conclusion of the speeches at Houston a touching incident occurred. A feeble old lady came forward and presented Mr. McKinley with a small silk flag of the Lone Star State. She was the widow of Anson Jones, the last president of the Republic of Texas. The wood of the staff was from the old capitol building at Columbia. While at Houston the President shook hands with an old army comrade, J. U. Fellows, who was a sergeant in the Third Ohio when the President was a private in the same regiment. Mr. Fellows was exceedingly proud of the fact that he had at one time outranked the chief [illegible]

Minute stops were made also at Hempstead, [illegible] at Brenham, the home of Col. Giddings, [illegible] and at Elgin [illegible] were cheering crowds. The feature of the day was the recep-

Continued on Seventh Page.

Pure Paint M. M. Co. Toledo Ohio U.S.A. House & Barn Paints. All kinds at factory prices. Special paints for buggies, wagons, etc. Any quantity. Write what you need. We save you money.

$1.39 Buys It. Best seasoned oak double shovel plow. Complete—ready for work. Painted and varnished. Weighs 28 lbs. Better than others sell for $2.50.

$3.93 for this rolled steel barrel, b. l. 12 gauge shot gun, 30 or 32 in. barrel. Choke bored. Hard, strong shooter. Our price is less than half the retailer's price. Full line of guns and sporting goods. DON'T BUY until you see our Catalogue.

$6 Strong, serviceable single buggy harness. 1 in. traces; ⅝ lines; [illegible] folded crupper; NC or Japan trimmings. All kinds single and double harness.

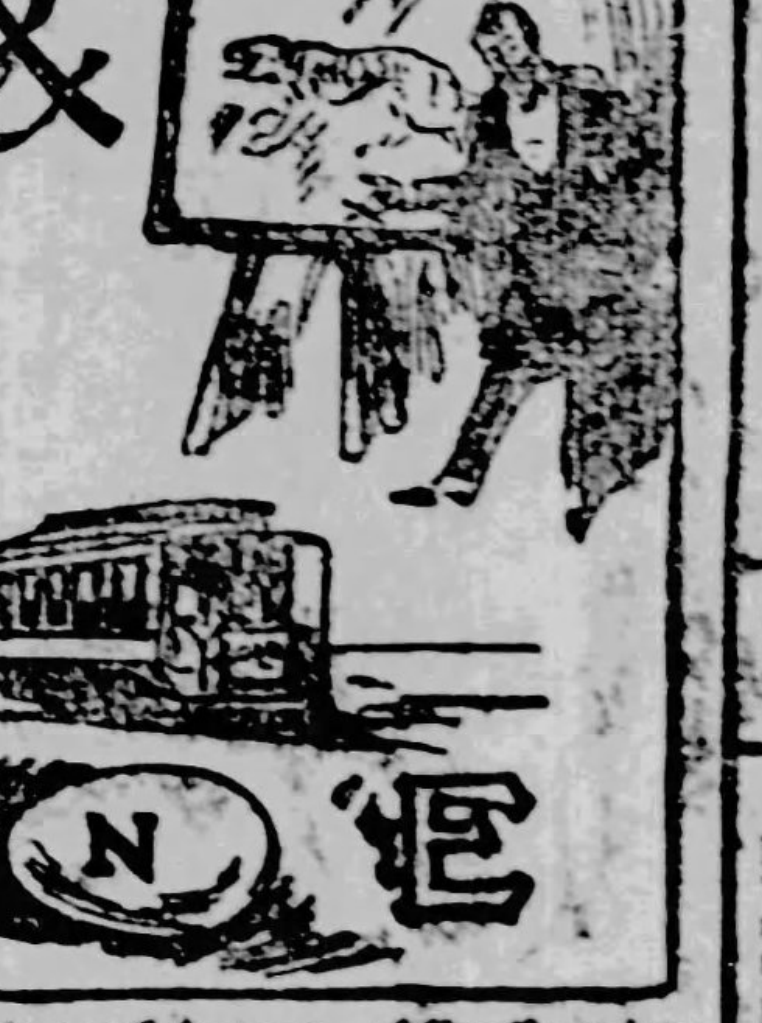
35.95 for this buggy. Money back if not satisfied. $20 better than you can do at home. End spring or Brewster side bar. Cloth or leather trimmed.

Send at once for large general Catalogue No D 3405. The National Mercantile Co., Toledo, Ohio.

MONEY COMING TO YOU.

$1,000.00-PRIZES.

We intend to make The Paragon Monthly the most popular magazine in the world by one of the grandest puzzle contests ever advertised. Can you make out the name of America's Grandest Iron and Steel Manufacturer, who has given away so many millions of dollars to benefit mankind? The full name of this generous man can be made out in the puzzle picture printed in this advertisement. If you can make it out, just write it on a postal card and send to us. We will give $1,000.00 in Gold to the fortunate ones in our contests. A WONDERFUL OFFER.



What well-known philanthropist is here represented?

NO MONEY NEED BE SENT WITH YOUR ANSWER.

Just try hard to solve the puzzle picture. The name of America's well-known philanthropist can be made out if you will give it some time. The $1,000.00 in Gold will positively be given to the [illegible] Remember, we do not want one cent of your money. There is only one condition, which will take only a little of your time. We do not care who gets the money. Try and Win. No matter how far away you live you have an equal chance in this new grand and liberal Gold Money Prize Contest.

$1,000.00 IN GOLD FREE DISTRIBUTION

Try to be smart and clever enough to make out the name of this great millionaire philanthropist who has done so much in his grand free gifts to cities and towns all over the country. If you can solve it let us hear from you immediately on a postal card. As soon as we receive your answer we will at once notify you. You don't often have a chance like this to [illegible] without cost a $1,000.00 in Gold Free Contest. Write at once to THE PARAGON MONTHLY, 22 North William St., New York City.

FREE Any one can earn this Beautiful Gold-Plated Hunting Case Stem Wind Watch, lady's or gent's size, a perfect timekeeper, also a Solid Gold Finished Ring selling our Beauty Pins among friends and neighbors, also other valuable presents. OUR 60 DAY OFFER, which is apart from the above. Send name and address and we will send you 12 cards of Beauty Pins, 3 pins on a card, sell them at 10 cents per card, send us the $1.20 received, and we will send you FREE, a beautiful Watch-Chain and Charm, also a Solid Gold Finished Ring. Address, Royal Pin Co., Dept. T B, Bridgeport, Conn.

BINDER TWINE FARMERS wanted as agents. August Post, Moulton, Iowa.

WANTED—Salesman for cigars; new plan; experience unnecessary; extraordinary inducements; big money. Consumers Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wall Paper Samples Free. Book containing 25 patterns sent to any address. Papers from 3c per double roll up. Mark Wall Paper Co., Box 259, Toledo, O.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office. $45 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

SAVE MONEY on everything you buy. Don't buy anything until you learn how much we can save you on it. $1,500,000 annually saved buyers by our plan. AGENTS WANTED. Lady to do shopping, writing at home, etc., everywhere we have not established offices. Salary small at first, but chance for advancement. Address National Purchasing Association, Room 24, 3 W. 21st Street, New York.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS and upon receipt of same I will send you a proposition whereby you will be liberally paid for a few minutes of your time; no canvassing, as I have nothing to sell. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day. L. C. McLAIN, [illegible] Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SELF-OPERATING CHURNING MACHINE. No more backache; does its own work, entirely new principle in steel spring mechanism; simple but ample power obtained at last. No expense. Is wound in a moment. A child can wind it. Preserves grain of butter perfectly. Speed regulated at will. A beautiful, practical, cheap machine for the farm kitchen and dairy. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for circular, cut and terms, to Self Operating Churn Machine Co., rooms 1314 and 1316 Unity Building, Chicago, Illinois.

FREE TO LADIES [illegible] CANNOT FAIL [illegible] FREE [illegible]

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

MAY.

Up through the wood-paths, with bird songs about her,
May has come softly, the beautiful child!
Skies that were joyless and sullen without her
Broke into sunshine above her and smiled.

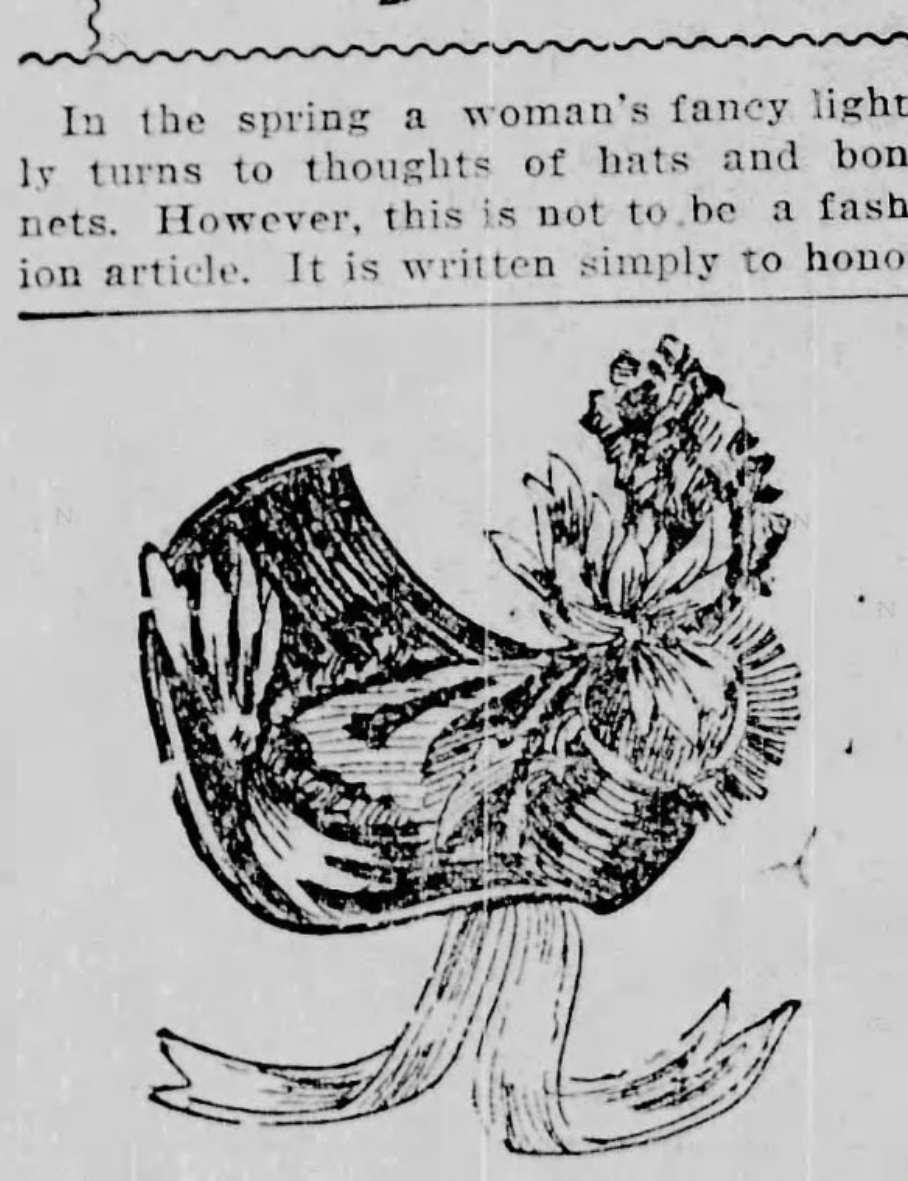
Green on the uplands the wheat fields are springing,
Cowslips are shining and daisies are white;
Through the broad meadows the waters are singing,
Brimming with melody, flashing with light.

Ruddy with clover the orchards are growing,
Flecked by the shadows that tremble and glide;
Round their gray trunks, when the west wind is blowing,
Sways the young grass in a billowy tide.

Strong as the arms of a giant, yet tender,
See what a treasure they lift to the sky!
Take your red roses, aflame with their splendor,
We love the apple trees, Robin and I.
—Emily Huntington Miller.

My Lady's Bonnets.

In the spring a woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of hats and bonnets. However, this is not to be a fashion article. It is written simply to honor the memory of some of the "sweet things" admired and worn by our "foremothers" who lived in the time of stage coaches and taverns.



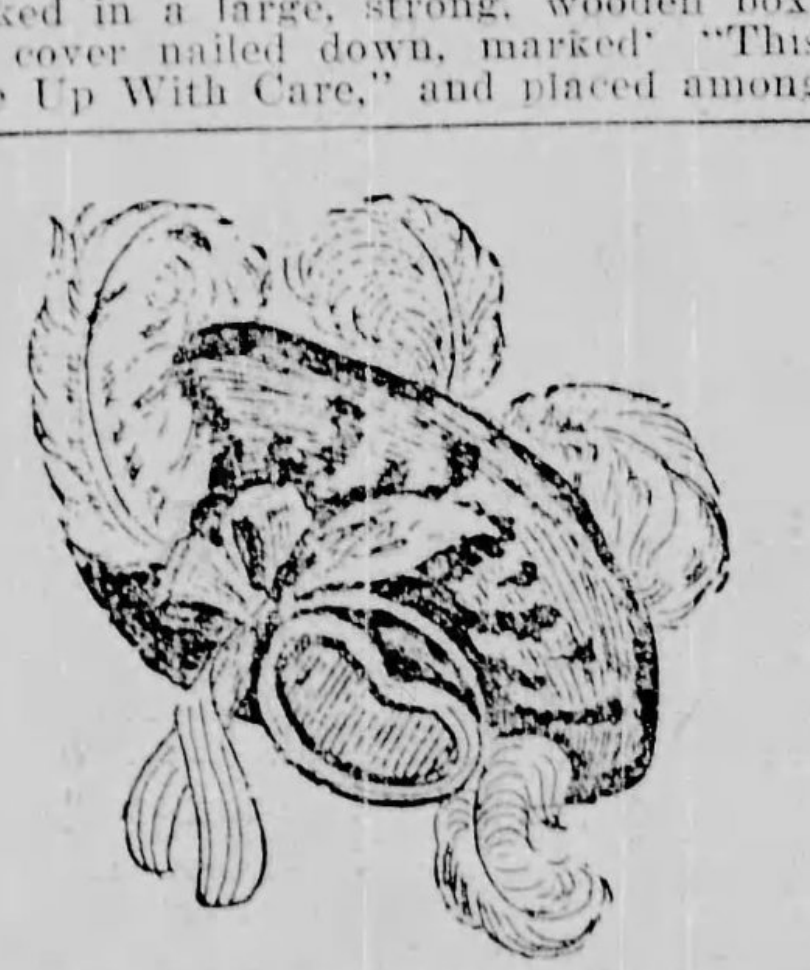
THE COAL SCUTTLE.

Head coverings, ornamental and otherwise, like everything else, have changed considerably in the past 70 years, and we, of the present day, who regard the prevailing modes as the acme of beauty and elegance, would scorn to crown ourselves with such monstrosities as shadowed the blushing belles of 1831. Wait for 70 years—if you can—and see how the present styles will then appear. But to return to our bonnets.

From a Godey's Lady Book of 1831 is taken the cut of the "Coal Scuttle." Who could help admiring the symmetry of its shape, with its hump before and hump behind? The fashion plates of the period labeled: "Gown by Worth; hat by Virot," are cast in the shade by the glories of this stupendous headdress.

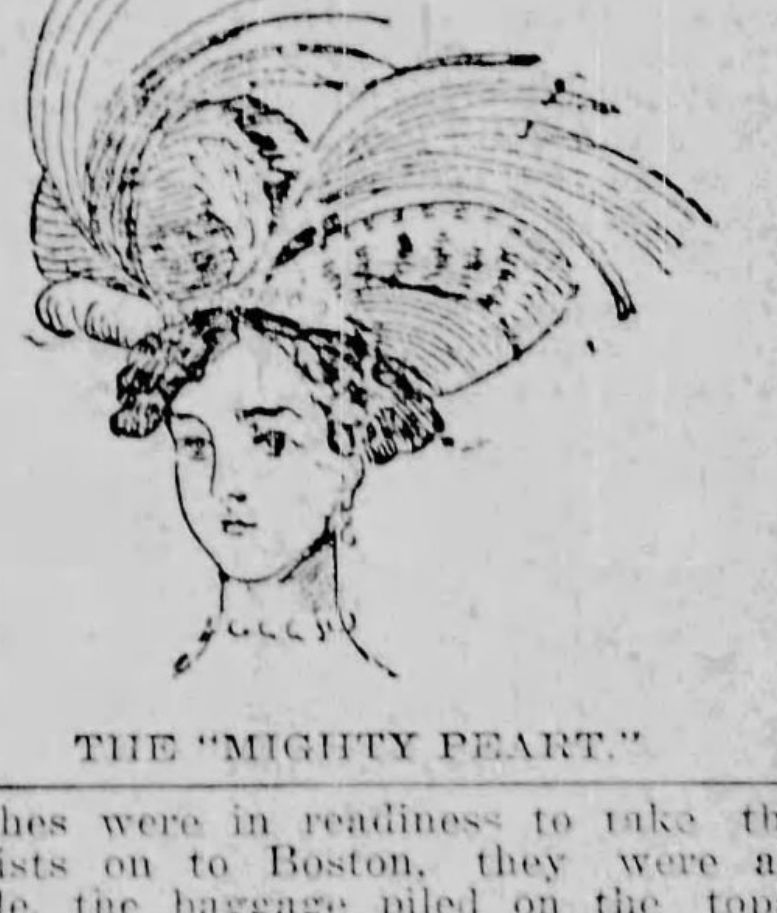
In connection with Mrs. Snowdrop's bonnet, which was of the vintage of 1832, there is this touching romance:

Once upon a time, there was a lovely widow of uncertain age. She was very fair, very coquettish, and very fond of dress. It was during the first epidemic of cholera in New York that this lady determined to go to Boston and astonish the Yankees with her charms. Of course a fashionable wardrobe was made ready for her debut in New England society, but the gem of her trousseau was her best bonnet. Imagine the dreams of conquest its owner must have dreamed when she saw herself adorned with this exquisite creation! It was carefully packed in a large, strong, wooden box, the cover nailed down, marked "This Side Up With Care," and placed among her baggage. All went well until the widow arrived in the harbor of Providence, where the boat was held in quarantine, because it was from the cholera-stricken city of New York. At length permission was granted to land on the rocks below the town. It was necessary for the passengers to leave the steamer, a few at a time, in small skiffs to reach the rocks, but when the place was examined it was found there was no secure footing. Various ways out of the dilemma were suggested, but none were thought feasible until one traveler proposed using a large packing case he had seen among the luggage. This was brought out and, horrible to relate, it was the box that held Mrs. Snowdrop's bonnet.



MRS. SNOWDROP'S BONNET.

In spite of her tears and entreaties, it was placed on end and the passengers passed safely over it to the shore. Stage coaches were in readiness to take the tourists on to Boston, they were all inside, the baggage piled on the tops, when a piercing shriek from Mrs. Snowdrop announced the fact that her precious bonnet box still remained on the rocks. It was rescued from a watery grave, but driver after driver refused to take it upon his coach. There were more tears and more wails from the despairing widow, until a gallant bachelor, whose heart was touched by her anguish, took one of the Jehus aside and persuade him to accept the responsibility of the burden.



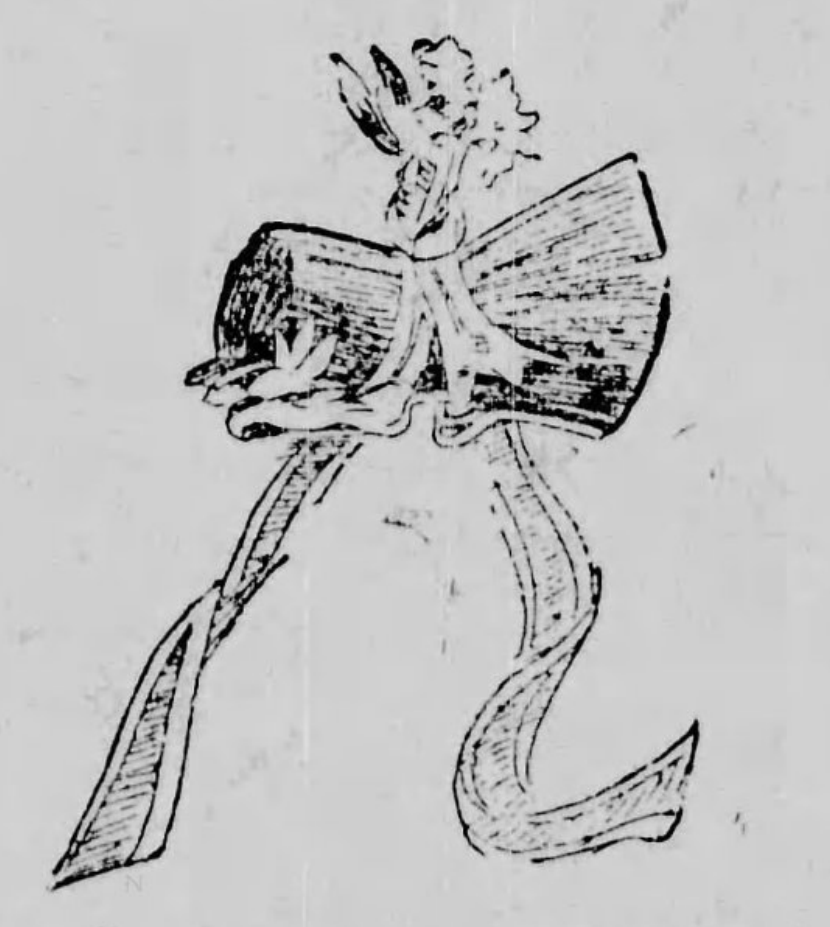
THE "MIGHTY PEART."

Mrs. Snowdrop and her bonnet finally reached their destination without further adventure, but the worst was to come. When the box was opened its precious contents were found to have been entirely ruined by salt water.

Historians have failed to record the sensations of Mrs. Snowdrop when she discovered this final catastrophe.

The fashions in headgear for 1832 seem to have been extremely remarkable, for the "Mighty Peart" also belonged to that period. Its description says that it was a "coronet turban of crimson velvet, with white feathers." What a pity the fashion editor was not more explicit, for it would be comforting to know more about that astonishing turban.

The "Fore and Aft" bonnet was so named by the sailors from its projecting out so far both in the front and rear. Its artistic shape must have been enhanced by the bunch of celery, which then would have been called "smellage," adjusted to its center so gracefully.



THE FORE AND AFT BONNET.

These pictures of feminine head-pieces favored in the long, long ago, are not to be treated with levity. They are reproduced to serve as awful warnings and to show the twentieth century dames how their adornments may come to be regarded by the frivolous, unfeeling belles of the far distant future.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I will never cease giving praise for what Heiskell's Ointment has done for me."—Mrs. G. E. Spangler, 2215 Madison St., Philadelphia.

The Cozy Corner:

Mrs. Harriet B. Miner, New York, sends her ideas on a subject of much interest:

"Dear C. C. Friends:—The following extract from a personal letter received by me expresses, I think, the feelings of many others and, in giving my opinion, I ask for those of you who may be interested.

"As you know, Nellie expects to be married soon, and I am in despair about the wedding. While we do not wish to wholly ignore custom, we do not feel able to have even a 'quiet home wedding,' if we will be obliged to provide floral decorations, music, refreshments, carriages for guests, etc., on the lavish scale laid down in all guides to social functions of this kind. When my father and mother were married they had all that was then required, and their expenses were covered by twenty-five dollars. My wedding was a much more expensive one, and now for my daughter, the expenses that seem to be absolutely necessary if she would do as others do, mount up into the hundreds in a way that it frightens me to think of. Can you tell me if there is ever nowadays a wedding of those who wish to hold a standing in good society, where the expense is more reasonable?"

"So wrote my friend. Of course, there are some general rules for every wedding that must be observed. For instance, the dignity of the family of the bride would not be properly maintained if they did not pay all of the expenses, but these may be reduced to any sum desired, and nothing is in more wretched taste than for the family to attempt anything beyond their means.

"Flowers, music and elegant refreshments are nice to have and add much to the pleasure of any occasion, but are, by no means, absolutely essential, and would much better be omitted entirely if providing them means uncomfortable retrenchment for the family afterwards. In fact, these things are, in a majority of cases, merely an offering to the Moloch of public opinion and for the benefit of the invited guests, instead of that of the parties most interested.

"I heard one fond mother say that as the wedding was the last thing the daughter was to receive from her parents, it should be all that her heart could desire. Unfortunately, as it often happens, her parents had opportunity afterwards to support her and her husband also, but even if this were not true, the money spent for mere show could have been invested in a way that would have been better for the bride than in the pomp and show of a ceremonious affair gotten up for the amusement of the public generally.

"I do not think such expenditure necessary nor wise. It only requires that some woman assert her good sense in doing that which she can afford, and which will serve to add to the general happiness of the whole family, to do away with the idea that a girl in good society cannot be properly married without so much extravagance and ostentation.

"The clergymen are endeavoring, in many cities, to avoid so much expense at funerals; let them next take up the subject of weddings in the same spirit."

"Bride-Elect," Idaho, asks advice about her trousseau. The old-fashioned idea that a girl must have dozens of garments made before she can be married is exploded. Now she makes, or buys, as many only as she will need, knowing that she can easily replenish her stock as she needs to. So, too, with gowns. If she has too many at a time she will be obliged to make them over before they are half-worn out, or dress entirely out of date.

Remember in your buying that every care will not be laid aside with your wedding gown; you will need new clothing after you are married and you will probably be just as well able to buy it then as now.

"Little Nell," W. Va.: "Dear Friends of the Cozy Corner:—I have read your letters here in my home among the hills of West Virginia, and often thought I would tell you how much I have enjoyed them, but have been prevented by many things.

"I have a little daughter 4 years old and so have been greatly interested in the educational papers that were given us. I do not think it well to begin teaching books at too early an age, but keep the little minds filled with good thoughts which will be a help in after years.

"Can we not have more recipes for cooking new dishes, instructions in making rugs and fancy articles for home decoration? Nearly every one can send something that will be new to some one else. I shall be glad to do my part, and will send directions for making some very pretty articles, if they would be welcome."

"Maia Chester," Michigan, writes: "Try and have your children learn nothing that they will have to unlearn later. Study their individual preferences and, as far as consistent, help them to do that for which they seem best adapted and not waste their time on those things that will be of no practical benefit to them. Insist that each child learn some useful trade or profession and they will be more self-respecting and independent when they reach maturity. Make your home so pleasant that the children will never need to go elsewhere for their pleasure and you will never regret all the trouble you may have taken for them."

AIDS TO BEAUTY.

"She's beautiful; and therefore to be wooed."

It may be true that "beauty is only skin deep," but it is also true that most women crave this gift more, even than the higher qualities of mind, and it is equally true that there is scarcely a man that, while he might have great respect for a cultivated mind, will not leave the woman who possesses it, for the company of one who has a beautiful face. Possibly the first statement may depend for its reasons upon the second.

Regular features are a heritage, but a fine complexion can be possessed by every woman if she will take proper care of her skin, and all that is really required to produce this is pure soap, clean water and a few moments care two or three times a day. Like moral perfection, a fine complexion must come from the inside, and is not produced by external application of powder or creams. In one, the heart must be in good condition; in the other much depends upon the state of the liver.

A very illiterate woman when asked how she had produced and preserved her marvelously beautiful complexion answered "I washes my face with soap and warm water, then I rench it off with cold water and dries it on a soft towel." Barring the grammatical faults, her method was perfect. Good soap and warm water thoroughly applied will remove all foreign matter from the skin, and the rinsing with cold water will restore its tone and firmness.

The bathing should not be confined entirely to the face as in such case the impurities in the whole system will strive for an exit at these, the only open pores, and the result will be harrowing to view. The court ladies of the olden time learned this, so avoided any bathing whatever, rather than have their pretty faces so disfigured. The result was that their outward persons were as vile as their morals were said to be. Without cleanliness, there is no possible approach to true godliness.

Although farthest away from the face, there is nothing better for the removal of facial blemishes than a daily foot bath. This can be readily understood when we consider that of the twenty-eight hundred pores to each square inch of the human body, through which passes all of the waste matter of the system, by far the greater number are situated in the palms, and in the soles of the feet, and unless these pores are kept open we may reasonably expect unpleasant consequences.

The proper temperature for the foot-bath is from one hundred and five to one hundred and seven degrees. Should there be profuse or offensive perspiration, a lump of washing soda, or a spoonful of ammonia added to the water will assist in removing it. The feet should be allowed to remain in the water for some time—till it is quite cool—and then dried and rubbed gently for some moments. Such care will prevent, and cure, corns and bunions and make walking the pleasure it should be, instead of the halting, painful, hobbling about which it frequently is.

Many times engagements are broken, or pleasant visits omitted, because it is so painful to do one bit of walking that can be avoided. Is it not so, ladies? Thus the daily foot-bath may be made a social factor as well as enabling one to come "next to godliness."

THE SALAD SEASON.

With the first, warm, spring days, there comes an unutterable longing for something cool, crisp and appetizing to eat and nothing seems to satisfy this longing so well as a salad of some kind. Of these there is no end to the variety that can be evolved by a good cook.

Much depends upon the way a salad is prepared and served. "A rose by any other name will smell as sweet," Shakespeare said, but the slices, thick and long, of cabbage thrown into a bowl and drowned in vinegar, a dish which appeared upon the tables of a former generation under the name of "cold slaw," was certainly not as appetizing as the dainty salad made of cool, crisp shavings of cabbage, piled with careful carelessness, in a bowl and covered with the pale yellow of a rich mayonnaise, and yet the foundation of both was the same: the difference being in the skill of the maker.

Not only cabbage, but cauliflower, celery, cucumber and every vegetable can be used as a salad while a touch of piquancy is added by pepper-grass, cress, turnip tops or endive. Boiled beets cut in dice with mayonnaise poured over them and garnished with parsley, makes a dish pleasing to the eye as well as to the taste.

With a heavy dinner a simple French dressing is to be preferred for a salad, and to make it, place in a bowl one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of black pepper and three tablespoonfuls of olive oil and rub together until the salt is dissolved. Then stir in by degrees one tablespoonful of vinegar, beat briskly for a minute and it will be ready for use.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 cts. of Druggists, or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

RAISING COTTON IN IOWA.

The bunch of cotton plants shewn in the picture were grown in the yard of J. M. Flagler, Council Bluffs, Iowa. The seeds were planted late, by the side of a fence, and no particular care taken of them until they were about two feet in height. They began to bloom early, grew to a height of over six feet, and were in bloom until after frost came, at which time the plants still contained flowers, buds and bolls in all stages of growth. Only a few bolls opened on the plants, but a lot of them were hung up in the house and opened out nicely, showing a fine grade of cotton. This season the experiment of starting plants in pots and setting them out as soon as danger of frost is over, will be tried, and it is hoped that the bolls will open on the plants.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

"My attention was attracted one day," writes "Lucy Allen," of Massachusetts, "by a curious and very pretty box in a shop window, and I stepped inside to obtain a nearer view. The shop-keeper informed me that the wood was very rare and that the peculiar workmanship was done only in some foreign country—I forget just where. The price was two dollars. I admired it sufficiently to please her, but not quite enough to induce me to pay such an amount.

"After I reached home I had an idea come to me in relation to this 'foreign work,' which I developed with the following results: I took a good-sized cigar box, carefully sandpapered it outside and in. I bought a pair of tiny hinges for ten cents and a can of dark walnut paint, such as is used in decorating, which cost me another dime. This paint I applied very thickly to the box and while it was wet, made a double row of 'thumb' marks around the sides and in a fancy pattern in the cover. Of course, everywhere my thumb touched the paint the color was lighter than the surrounding surface.

"When it was perfectly dry I gave it a coat of white varnish, then lined the box with some scraps of blue silk, placing a quilted satchet pad in the bottom. The cover was attached with the little hinges and when all was ready I carried it to the store. When it was placed beside the 'foreign made' one, they could not be told apart except by the color of the lining—one being pink and the other blue. The 'store lady' looked very much surprised, but all she said was—'I'll wager you are a Yankee,' and she had guessed correctly."

In answer to a request made in this department some time ago, Mrs. "Jane M. Collins" (Nebraska), sends the following:

It is true that many pretty and useful articles can be manufactured from empty spools, but few people save them. I have a towel holder in my room made of the spools of number forty thread, that being the number of which I use the most. As soon as a spool is empty I remove the paper from the ends and place it in a box until I have sufficient quantity to work with.

In making the rack, I used thirty-six spools. For the long rail, I strung on a small piece of wood just large enough to pass through them, twenty-four spools. The top of the two nearest the end, I trimmed smooth, so as to fasten the first of the upright rods to them. For each of these rods I used six spools, stringing them on a strong wire, one end of which was wound around the bottom rail between the last two spools and the other twisted to form a loop by which the whole thing was hung to some small hooks under a shelf.

A few drops of glue were dropped into the spools as they were strung so as to hold them firmly in place, though there is not much danger of their becoming loose if the rod is of just the right length. The ends of the rod can be trimmed off in any desired shape and, if one chooses, the spools can be given a coat of varnish or paint. This article can also be utilized as a paper holder. On the shelf to which this towel holder is attached, I keep my combs, brushes and toilet articles generally and thus have everything convenient.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT
MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

It gives us great pleasure this morning to welcome two of our boys who have been absent from our meetings for many months. Possibly their visit was due to the remarks that have been so freely made regarding their very conspicuous absence, but Miss Prudence thinks they returned because of their continued interest in the M. G. R., and have only been prevented from doing so sooner by business cares.

It is sometimes difficult for us to realize that our M. G. R. girls and boys are now business men and women, some of them married, and others hoping soon to be—though this is a profound secret and not to be so much as hinted at—and have not time to devote to us as in former years. Though this fact will excuse much neglect, we all hope that those who helped so effectually in building up this pleasant department of The Blade will come forward as often as possible.

Let me introduce to the new members "Zack Stubbs"—"a good youth, but very modest:"

Goodness! Where am I? This place seems strange, and yet after looking around there is something "strangely" familiar. Why, I do believe I'm once more at the M. G. R. headquarters! Yes, there is "Green Mountain Boy" jumping the baby, while "Isabel" has a chat with "Peggy Short." And surely it must be "New England Girl" entertaining a crowd so royally over in that corner. The tall gentleman, with a gold-chained eye-glass and a waxed mustache can be no other than the dignified professor from Cache Springs Academy, way down in Texas. There is "Em T. Head" and "Teacher," besides many other familiar faces among the many strangers.

But alas! who am I? A stranger in a strang land, who sees no smile of recognition to cheer him. Ah! there is Miss Prudence! Will she recognize me? Her eyes tell me that to her, at least, I am known, but will she welcome me? I go forward to meet her with bated breath, and as she grasps my hand with a cordiality that cannot be mistaken, my courage returns, and I listen with pleasure to the kind words: "Yes, Zack, you may come back. Stand up here by me and make your little speech; then you had better take your place at the foot of the class."

And "I says, says I" I feel 'most like a stranger. It has been so long since I was here that I seem to have completely lost track of the M. G. R's. Many things have happened since I last spoke in meeting. My sister, "Violet Gray," married a minister over a year ago and went to Missouri to live, and now there is a little Violet to add to the second generation of M. G. R's. I have been so busy myself that I have neglected many things besides The Blade friends, but am here at last, as large as life and twice as natural.

To those who have so kindly remembered me during the past year, I extend greetings—also to the many new members with whom I hope to become better acquainted.

There! I heard "Pater's Housekeeper" giggle, and I think I have said quite enough when that happens.

"Stray Republian" gives us a few moments of his valuable time:

"Stray Republican," Texas. It has been many months since I last had the pleasure of meeting with you—so long that, doubtless, I am entirely forgotten, but as I wear my badge, I am sure Miss Prudence will recognize me. It seems good to notice that the column has a tinge of the old-time spirit, and I wish Miss Prudence would allow us to put a little more personality into our letters. There are none of us but might be benefited by having his feelings ruffled once in a while, and surely none who would be offended.

I agree with Miss (?) "Boadicea" on the evils of flirting, but are we to understand that you mean that only boys indulge in that pastime? It seems to me that same girls find it quite natural to encourage young men, but, after all, it does no harm and amuses the girls.

When I was with you before, I was in the business of school teaching, but now am in the employ of our Uncle Sam as a letter carrier. I wonder if there is another of the kind in the M. G. R. I think not, for if it is everywhere as here, a letter carrier would have no time for visiting, or attending even a M. G. R. meeting.

There are many historical buildings and places in and near this city which might interest you if I had the time or ability to describe them, which I have not, but I shall be glad to act as guide to any of our number who may visit this old town of San Antonio.

Another whose visits have been, like those of angels—few and far between—is with us to-day:

"Otach," Iowa. I was delighted to receive an invitation from "Blue Bell" to visit her and help make maple sugar. Beside the good visit I anticipated, it was a strong appeal to my "sweet tooth."

Although the skies were dark and lowery, I did not hesitate a moment when the time came to start and was rewarded by finding "Em. T. Head" and "Cara Mia" on the way. We had a pleasant journey, and were met by "Blue Bell," who gave us a joyful greeting, and told us that Miss Prudence, "Brunette," "Mother's Crutch," "Make Haste" and a "whole lot of others" were already at the camp.

Every one of us "helped"—especially at the kettle where the sap was boiling for the taffy—and then we enjoyed the fruits of our labor in a most charming and satisfactory manner. To be sure, "Make Haste" ate more than was good for him, but under the skilful ministrations of "Cara Mia," our M. G. R. nurse, he was soon sufficiently recovered to return home when the others did, but declined to carry away with him a sticky lump of sweetness, as did the rest of the party. We all decided that a "sugar camp" was one of the most delightful places in the world, and that "Blue Bell" was a model hostess.

"Rattle Trap" comes to inform us that she is now in a fair way to become "very wealthy," and assures us that she will still remember her old friends when she shall have reached that desirable condition of life, so we will join in wishing her the success she deserves.

"Rattle Trap," Okla. Dear M. G. Rs., I have changed my residence, though not my name, and am now living on a "claim" in Oklahoma, a long distance from my old home in Indiana. My claim adjoins that taken by my father, and I expect some day to be a "wealthy land owner;" then I will invite you all to visit me on my farm, and will show you all the improvements I have made. Our journey from Indiana was a most interesting experience to me. We were two days and nights on the road, traveling through storms and sunshine, over brown hills, and red ones, which looked very beautiful but not very fertile.

I am glad we have returned to the old-fashioned letters, and hope we shall continue to improve until Miss Prudence shall be perfectly satisfied with her girls and boys of the M. G. R.

Enclosed in the above letter was this from "Kaela," who, as you may remember, came in a wheelbarrow to our picnic last summer. She will have a much longer ride if she cames again:

"I, too, am living in Oklahoma, but have not, like my sister, "Rattle Trap," taken up a claim. I have all I can do to enjoy the new and lovely country around here. Possibly I may meet "Florence," sometime, as we may not live very far distant from each other.

"Peggy Short" wished to hear from me, and now I haven't anything nice to write to her. I wish "New England Girl" could send us some more of her good letters, and if "Hawkeye Rob" is dead, why doesn't he say so, that we may know why he doesn't write. I am sadly behind the times in regard to the doings of the circle, but think now I shall be able to do better in the future, and promise that whenever I can tell you anything interesting, I will surely do so at once.

Esther, Mr. Whistler's sister,
Dearly loved a true tongue twister;
"Just try this!" she often insisted,
Laughing when our tongues got twisted.
Such a little prankish jester—
Mr. Whistler's sister Esther!
—Judge.

The Youngfolks

LITTLE DAMES AND MEN.

We must all remember when
We were little dames and men:
When each sorrow tugged away with all its might
At our little hearts and eyes,
Till the air was full of sighs,
And the brightest day was turned to darkest night.
How we'd weep,
How we'd creep
To our little beds to sleep,
With wet lashes on flushed faces; even then,
Not a soul would ever know
Half our agony; and so—
We should sympathize with little dames and men.

We must all remember when
We were little dames and men,
When we meet the little ones from day to day.
A kind word is just as cheap,
And it sinks to depths as deep
As the harsh one you were sending down their way.
If you knew
How a few
Gracious acts and words from you
Were planted in their souls, to blossom when
Golden days of childhood seem
To be shadows of a dream,
You would love and cherish little dames and men.

—John Ernest McCann, in New England Magazine.

EUPHEMIA ANGELINA EVA

Euphemia Angelina Eva was a very solemn and thoughtful child. Probably she was overburdened with the Euphemia Angelina Eva. But she was the first girl in the family and both grandmothers wanted the honor of giving her a name. This mite of humanity very nearly caused a serious break in a hitherto united circle, until a peacemaker stepped in and proposed that each grandmother be allowed to bestow her favorite name upon the baby. Then fresh trouble arose, for the dear old ladies had in their minds two appellations apiece which they thought would be most appropriate. After many animated and sometimes heated discussions they split the difference. One chose Euphemia, the other Angelina, and the mother asserted her rights by joining Eva to Euphemia and Angelina. The father had no voice in the matter, though he meekly suggested adding Sarepta to the collection, and was promptly greeted with the scorn merited by such presumption.

By the time Euphemia Angelina Eva had grown out of long skirts into short ones, she was known as Polly, and this change in names was her father's doing. One grandmother persisted in addressing her as Euphemia. The other as persistently called her Angelina, while her mother clung to the Eva.

"Something must be done," the head of the family declared, aroused at length to the danger of the case, "or the child will lose her mind. She thinks she's three infants now, and it's making her forehead bulge. "Polly want a cracker," he cried, snapping his fingers and jumping frantically up and down before the solemn tyrant of the household. 'Pretty Polly, shake-a-day-day," he went on, waving his hands before the astonished baby's eyes.

For almost the first time in her short life Euphemia Angelina Eva smiled. It was a slow, cautious, fleeting smile, but it was unmistakable and it so filled her parents hearts with joy, that "Polly" won the day. The grandmothers reluctantly abandoned the Euphemia and Angelina. They were forced to capitulate, as the little brain behind the bulging forehead refused to respond to either title.

Polly always took life seriously. She never wasted a moment in saying "goo-goo," or in indulging in infantile prattle. When she began to talk, it was as if the accomplishment had been acquired in a single night, and she spoke with a quaint precision. She was never a chatterer. She evidently considered that silence was golden, for she sat speechless in her small rocker hours at a time, swaying back and forth, with her doll clasped in her arms, lost in a dream world of fancy.

Polly's eyes were big and blue. Polly's hair was almost white, and to the regret of her mother it refused to curl, so it was parted in the middle and brought back into two tight, little braids tied with ribbons just behind her ears. Polly's grandmothers showered toys and dolls upon her, but old Ebenezer was the first in her affections. This gentleman was a disjointed effigy, whose arms and legs flopped in opposite directions, and his sawdust filled body had never known the confinement of clothing. But he was a thing of beauty and a joy forever to his doting mother, and when handsomer dolls were laid before the shrine of Polly, it was her custom to bundle them into her go-cart and with Ebenezer tucked under one arm, away she trotted to return without the latest addition to her possessions.

LOST IN A DREAM WORLD OF FANCY

"Polly, what have you done with your pretty dolly?" was a question the child became accustomed to hearing.

"Lo't it," was her unvaried answer, and "lo't it," was all the explanation that was ever given.

"The garden must be filled with the bones of dolls that have died of starvation," her father said gravely. "Don't you think you are a very cruel mother?" he questioned.

As it happened, there had just been another "strange disappearance," and Polly felt guilty.

"I lo't it," she protested with tears; "it fellided out of the waggon and I lo't it. Ebesneezer is a bad boy, he never tolded me," and with this surprising excuse, her fellow criminal was given a vigorous shaking that set his legs and arms to flopping dejectedly.

"Oh, Euphemia Angelina Eva!" remonstrated her father, "you're a little prevaricator."

At this Polly lifted up her voice and wailed. To be called by her three names all at once, was a severe punishment, but when "prevaricator" was added, it was more than she had strength to bear. She had no idea of what the word meant, but hours after she had been soothed and comforted, she was heard whispering to her beloved confident, "We're perverikitors, Ebesneezer; we're wicked perverikitors, and the bears will get us."

"FILL THE BASKET!"

Polly was an exceedingly sensitive little maid, and things sank deeply into her mind. She took every one seriously, and there was no place in her thoughts for jesting.

One morning when Polly's mother was making a gown for her child, she discovered that she had not provided the necessary buttons. There was no shop near at hand, but one of the grandmothers lived just around the corner, and it was hoped that she would be able to supply the deficiency. Polly was sent on the errand, and in a spirit of fun, her mother gave her a large market basket in which to bring back the buttons. The child started away, happy with a sense of importance, though no one would ever have suspected it, for she carried her small self with her usual calm and unsmiling dignity. Of course Ebenezer was her companion. Polly never went anywhere without him, and he was laid in the basket with a handkerchief folded over his body to conceal his unclothed condition. The lassie was not one to loiter. She moved along quietly, and on buttons her mind was intent, though she did give some consideration to the sugar cookies from grandma's tempting store. She reached her destination without any adventures, and was warmly greeted by her grandmother and aunties. One of the latter was dressed for the street, and was wearing a new, stylish bonnet. Polly walked round and round her, surveying her attire carefully, paying special attention to her head covering. Finally she opened her mouth, and spoke these words:

"Why, auntie, I'd wear zat bonnet to a dog fight. It's weal pretty. I'd wear it to a dog fight."

"Polly, what do you mean?" her grandmother questioned.

"Why, muvver said she wouldn't wear auntie's new bonnet to a dog fight. I would, auntie, weally I would," she assured the young woman soberly.

Then Polly's feelings received a shock, for there was laughter long and loud at her base betrayal of confidence. The child's lip quivered at this unseemly mirth, but never a tear welled up to her eyes, and with a frown she demanded the buttons, holding out to receive them the basket from which Ebenezer had been taken. Half a dozen were laid in the receptacle, and some of the coveted cookies were given to the little messenger, but still she lingered.

"What is it, dear?" her grandmother asked kindly.

Polly looked into the basket, and then held it out with a request that it be filled. When again she was greeted with hilarity, her heart swelled with anger, and she stamped her little flat, heelless shoe, commanding them to "fill the basket."

Explanations were of no avail. She had fully expected a basketful, and her feelings were so deeply injured that she stood her ground, screaming for buttons. Her relatives made abject apologies, but sensitive Polly was very much hurt and rushed away without waiting for any goodbye kisses. She was certain of finding sympathy at home, and choking with sobs, when she arrived there, she confided her wrongs to her mother.

"I did twy to bwing a basketful, but dey des laughted and laughted and I wunned away."

Polly's mother endeavored to conceal her amusement, but children's eyes are sharp and the little one's earnest gaze detected the glimmer of a smile.

Her last hope had failed her, and seizing Ebenezer around his neck, she ran into the garden where she flung herself into her chair with her back turned coldly toward the house, and there she stayed, spurning all entreaties for forgiveness. Holding the doll close to her breast, she told him her woes.

"I des wis big folkses was dead. Zay laugh at little dirls. I wis dey was all dead and nobody in the world but des me and Ebesneezer. We'll wun away where nobody can find us, den I guess dey'll be sowwy, dey laughted when there aint any more Pheemy, Andelina Eva."

Her state of mind was indeed serious when she called herself by this lengthy title, and even Ebenezer seemed to realize the sad situation, for his toes turned in and his arms turned out, dangling limply as if in despair.

Polly looked toward the house. No one was at the windows. She stole cautiously to the gate and then turned back to see if anyone was watching. The coast was clear and the child whisked into the street and vanished around the corner with a rapidity, considering the shortness of her legs, that was surprising.

The runaway had been gone for an hour before her absence was discovered. She was called repeatedly, but no Polly responded and a hurried search was begun. Every place where the child had been in her life was visited, but no one had seen little Polly. Her mother retired in tears to a darkened room, firm in the conviction that her treasure had been stolen. Grandmothers, uncles and aunts scattered in various directions to look for the lost baby, while her father rushed to the police station to implore the aid of the city officials.

Just at sunset, Miss Polly put in an appearance. She was petted, scolded and questioned after the first rejoicing was over, but not a word would she say as to where she had wandered, except that she had "been to a bad boy's house."

This was repeated again and again, and her torn and tattered garments, her dirt begrimed face and hands, testified to the truth of her statement. Even Ebenezer had not escaped the contamination of the "bad boy's house," for his poor face was battered beyond recognition.

"I'VE BEEN TO A BAD BOY'S HOUSE."

"But Polly, why did you run away from us all," her mother cried imploringly.

The round, blue eyes flashed, and the rosy lips trembled, when Polly said slowly: "You laughted at me and I wunned away to a bad boy's house."

"Polly, where have you been?"

This from her fond father.

"Euphemia Angelina Eva, where have you been?"

This was a grandmother's chorus.

"Oh, where have you been, Polly dear, Polly dear," chanted the aunts and uncles.

But all "Polly dear" said, or ever would say about her escapade was "I've been to a bad boy's house."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

ORU WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American journalist, born at Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797, and at the age of 10 years he was cabin boy on a sloop on the Hudson river. At 12 he was an apprentice in a printing office, then lived for a short time in a backwoods settlement, but at 14 returned to printing. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and at the age of 21, established a newspaper in western New York, and during the anti-Masonic excitement was elected to the legislature (1826-27). Here his peculiar and almost unrivalled abilities as a "wire-puller" were early recognized. In 1861 he was sent in a semi-diplomatic capacity to Europe. He favored the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson, but supported Grant for the Presidency in 1868. He died November 22, 1882.

ARCHIE O. LOGY.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—To muse.
2.—Master.
3.—Wind instruments.
4.—Corpulent.
5.—Two prefixes.

OLD DAN TUCKER.

3.—ARITHMETICAL.

A, B, and C, went to market "their eggs for to sell." A. had 30 eggs, B. 20, and C. had 10. Each sold their eggs for the same price per dozen, and the same price apiece for the odd eggs. What price per dozen, and what price apiece, did they receive, as each received a dime for their entire stock?

INDIANA.

4.—STATE SALAD.

Take one part each of the Granite State, the Pine Tree State, the Green Mountain State, the Hoosier State, the Prairie State, the Empire State, the Palmetto State, the Old Dominion, the Lone Star State, the Welverine State, the Buckeye State, and the Old Bay State. Mix properly, and obtain the Keystone State.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

What bridge had its lamp posts made of cannon captured in the Peninsular War?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Memory is the armory of reason, holding weapons which in time of need can be drawn forth as Jonathan drew arrows from his quiver."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of April 25.

1.—Robert Morrison, D. D.

2.—Words forming hour-glass: mandarins, laggard, cruel, dim, N, gad, solid, gradual, gondolier. Centrals, Aguinaldo.

3.—709.34 rds., 627.84 rds., 709.34 rds. (See Chat).

4.—1.—It is a long lane that has no turning. 2.—Be not penny wise and pound foolish. 3.—A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 4.—Birds of a feather flock together. 5.—Rolling stones gather no moss.

5.—The epithet "Reptile Press" was first used in January, 1869, by Prince Bismarck in denouncing the press hostile to the goverment of Germany.

6.—Lavater wrote:

"Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed. Nature never pretends."

Chat.

Illi Nois wins the banner for May, with Old Dan Tucker second, and W. P. E. third.

W. P. E. and Marley Cranford were "the whole thing" in the 'Cademy this week, with the exception of a stranger from Michigan who wandered in by mistake. Planting time, the Schoolmistress supposes.

W. P. E. reports the reception of an Easter greeting from New England Girl, which he intends to frame as a souvenir of their contest for the bannership in this column two years ago.

Miss Prudence has one of these greetings also, and the Schoolmistress feels slighted, Madam New England Girl!

Concerning H. H. Leonard's problem of April 11th, Marley Cranford sends the same solution given by the author, adding that if the horse is hitched to a lever and travels in a circle the problem is indeterminate, unless the diameter of the circle and also of the shaft to which the lever is attached, is given.

The solution of the problem answered to-day is as follows: The sq. rt. of twice the sq. of 320 is 452.54; the diagonal lines 452.54 divided by 3 equals 150.84, the base line of each son's part. The altitude of each son's part is one-half the diagonal, equal to 226.27 rds. The sq. rt. of the sum of the squares of 226.27 and one-half of 150.84 equals 238.50, the length of the dividing lines, but the side of the square is 320 rds. Then 320 plus 238.50 plus 150.84 equals 709.34 rds., the perimeters of the first and third parts, and 238.50 plus 238.50 plus 150.84, equals 627.84 rds., the perimeter of the second part.

BRILLIANTS.

Lincoln's whole schooling, obtained during such odd times as could be spared from grinding labor, did not amount in all to as much as one year, and the quality of the teaching was of the lowest possible grade, including only the elements of reading, writing and ciphering.

A closet is a palace to a contented mind.

We muse on all those better things
To-morrow we will do and say,
But when to-morrow comes it brings
Just old incapable to-day.
—Chicago Record.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Continued from Fifth Page.

tion accorded the party at Austin, which like New Orleans, had never before had the honor of entertaining a chief magistrate of the nation. The city was profusely decorated and in the evening there was a brilliant illumination of Congress avenue. Austin never before held such crowds of people. They came from very direction, some hundreds of miles, and literally swamped the hotel accommodations of the city.

It was estimated that over 20,000 visitors were here. As the population of Austin is only 23,000, the tax upon its facilities can be imagined.

A procession, headed by a fine military band, and consisting of fifteen companies of state militia and the Confederate Veterans and Grand Army of the Republic organization marching side by side, escorted the party to the east portico of the magnificent capitol building, where the President addressed a sea of enthusiastic people.

AT EL PASO.

El Paso, Tex., May 5.—The President and party reached ElPaso yesterday morning and remained here until noon to-day. President Diaz, of Mexico, had hoped to meet the President here and shake hands across the border, but, as the Mexican congress is in session, he could not leave the capital. He sent a personal message to the President, however, and also dispatched Gen. Juan Hernandez, the commander of the second military zone of the state of Chihuahua, personally, to present his good wishes to the chief magistrate of the United States.

Governor Miguel Ahumada, of Chihuahua, the most northerly state of Mexico, also traveled to El Paso to pay his respects, and these distinguished Mexican officials, accompanied by Gen. Hernandez's staff in full uniform, were received by the President in his car at the station. After exchanging felicitations, the President requested Gen. Hernandez to convey to President Diaz his personal good wishes for the health and happiness of President Diaz and for a continuation of the cordial relations at present existing between the two countries.

President Diaz's message was as follows:

"City of Mexico, Mexico, May 5.

"To the President of the United States of America, El Paso:—When you arrived this day at the frontier of Mexico, I wished I might shake hands with you, but I send you as cordial a salute as corresponds with the cordial relations which exist between the two republics of North America. I also send Gen. Hernandez to express to you the same feeling. PORFIRO DIAZ."

To this the President sent the following response:

"El Paso, Texas, May 5.

"Gen. Porfiro Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, City of Mexico:—It gives me great pleasure to reciprocate the courteous greeting of your excellency and to express my most cordial good wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continued prosperity of the Mexican republic, to which we are bound by so many ties of mutual interest and friendship. WM. M'KINLEY."

Yesterday being Sunday, the President had requested the local committee here not to arrange any program for the day. His wishes were respected, and the military parade and official exercises were postponed until to-day. The President and Mrs. McKinley and the members of the cabinet attended the Station Street Methodist church in the morning, and in the afternoon some of the party went for a drive.

VAST CHECKS.

New York, May 2.—Nothing connected with the financing of the great deals in Wall street has been more remarkable than the extraordinary number of large checks passed through the clearing house. The volume of these transaction of late has broken all records, so that whereas a few years ago checks for $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 were preserved as souvenirs, items for such amounts now attract little attention. A day or so ago one important down town bank put through the clearing house a single check for $16,000,000, that had to do with some large undertaking, and with other items footed up an enormous day's exchange. Checks for $10,000,000 or so have also been used frequently of late, while $1,000,000 items have become so common that they now pass without special comment. The largest check during the present bull movement was a $23,000,000 item drawn by J. P. Morgan & Co. in connection with the Carnegie Steel deal. That did not pass through the clearing house, being deposited in the First National bank (the institution on which it was drawn) by the persons receiving it.

While the rush of large items has been so great of late as to afford little opportunity for scrutiny of single checks, it is believed that the $17,000,000 check that passed through the clearing house on May 25, 1900, in connection with the Third Avenue railroad reorganization plan, is still the record figure. Only a decade ago one down town bank displayed in a frame on its walls a check for $10,000,000 which Jay Gould had given. At that time a check of that size was regarded as a curiosity.

THE WIND CAVE.

Washington, May 4.—Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, has instructed the special agent of the Interior department to reopen "The Wind Cave" in the Black Hills of South Dakota, to inspection by the public. The cave belongs to the Federal government, and comprises about 1,000 acres. It was withdrawn by order of January 16, 1900. No depredations or acts of trespass of any kind will be permitted upon or within the premises, no specimens will be allowed to be taken away by tourists, and no fees nor money consideration will be permitted to be charged or received by any one for the privilege of visiting the cave.

Wind Cave is so called on account of the strong rushing current of air through the entrance. Several hundred feet below the surface a level is reached from which miles of arched avenues radiate in every direction, embracing a succession of imposing chambers. The ceilings are pendant with gems of stalactite formation, while around the walls in niches carved out by the action of the water, are specimens of deftly wrought statuary, fragile foliage, chaste columns of the most elaborate architecture and forms resembling birds and animals.

Vandalism has been responsible for much injury to the beauties of the place. The withdrawal over a year ago was designed to prevent a recurrence of this evil in the future.

WROTE "THE BREADWINNERS."

Chicago, May 7.—The Tribune to-day claims it to be an established fact that the author of "The Bread Winners," the sensational novel published anonymously in 1883, was Miss Ida Harris, of Champaign, Ill., daughter of B. F. Harris, president of the First National Bank of that place. At the time the book was published many of the reviewers asserted that John Hay wrote the book. Some attributed it to W. D. Howells and to half a dozen other well known novelists.

Miss Harris, who died about ten days ago, was 40 years old. She had been almost a recluse for a score of years, and would have nothing to do with her family. Her eccentricities were well known, although there was universal respect for her mental attainments.

Mrs. Sankey Dead.

New Castle, Pa., May 3.—Mrs. Mary Sankey, mother of Ira D. Sankey, the world-famed evangelist and singer, died at her home in this city yesterday. She was 90 years of age, being born July 17, 1811, and death was caused by the infirmities attendant upon her advanced age.

RUSSIA'S PLAN

To Guarantee Chinese Loan to Pay Indemnity.

London, May 4.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin Thursday, says:

"M. De Giers has addressed a letter to the financial committee of the ministers of the powers, urging the economical advantages of giving to China a conjoint government guarantee to raise a loan with which to pay the indemnities.

"He argues that in order to pay £65,000,000 China will only need to issue a loan of £75,000,000 at 4 or 4½ per cent.

"Without a guarantee she would be compelled to borrow £87,000,000 at 7 per cent."

"He asserts that if the total indemnity is reduced to £40,000,000, as the United States suggest, China, with an additional guarantee would need a loan issue of £43,000,000.

"He suggests that the loan can be secured on the customs or by an increase of the import duties. The letter is instructive as showing Russia's unwillingness to interfere with the imperial revenue, such as the Manchu pensions and the grain tribute.

"On the other hand, it shows Russia's willingness to throw the burden upon the foreign import trade, in which she has practically no interest.

"The letter further shows Russia's apparent readiness to join Great Britain and the United States in a reduction of the indemnity in return for a conjoint government guarantee."

GERMANY'S GRAB.

Hong Kong, May 1.—It is reported that the Germans have selected a concession at Canton, that the preliminaries have been arranged and that possession will be taken soon.

AMERICANS LEAVE.

Pekin, May 6.—The United States cavalry and artillery left Pekin yesterday morning to march to Ton-Ku. Imposing farewell ceremonies attended their departure. Sir Alfred Gaselee and the other British generals, with their staffs, were present, and the British commander sent a detachment of Baluchis, who escorted the Americans outside the city wall.

General Chaffee publicly thanked the cavalry and artillery for their services in the international relief expedition and for their behavior since, which has been, he said, a credit to themselves and their nation.

The infantry and headquarters staff will leave by rail as soon as the transports arrive at Taku.

MANCHURIA.

London, May 6.—"I am informed by a high native official," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, "that China has approached the powers, suggesting a complete opening of Manchuria to the enterprise of all countries, and that replies have been received from Japan, the United States and Great Britain.

"Japan cordially approves the suggestion.

"The United States government generally assents, but suggests an application of the principle to the whole empire. Great Britain approves . It is feared, however, that Russia will object.

"The Chamber of Commerce and the British and American associations are vigorously protesting against the proposed increase of the customs tariff to 10 per cent."

MINISTERS TO LEAVE.

Pekin, May 4.—A majority of the foreign ministers will leave Pekin next week for the western hills to spend the summer, taking with them military guards for their protection, their intention being to come to Pekin for the purpose of holding meetings and to attend to necessary business.

Missionary Owen, of the London Mission, says all the reports received by his mission from the provinces show the country to be in a deplorable state. Discontent and intense hatred of foreigners prevails, worse conditions than expected before the siege are threatened. The departure of the troops, he predicts, will be signalized by a massacre of the native Christians "Those unable to recognize the facts and representing otherwise to their governments," says Mr. Owen, "are as wilfully blind as before."

THE COURT TO MOVE.

Shanghai, May 6.—It is reported that the famine will make it impossible for the Chinese court to remain longer in Sian-Fu, and that the court is now only waiting for the astrologers to fix an auspicious day for beginning the journey to Kai-Fang-Fu, in the province of Ho-Nan.

WALDERSEE'S RETURN.

Berlin, May 6.—"In view of the favorable development of events here," says the Pekin correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, "it is possible that Count Von Waldersee will return home about the middle of June.'

Condemned to Death.

Tien Tsin, May 4.—Sergeant Bretschneider and Trooper Janisch, of the German cavalry, have been condemned to death for the murder of two Chinese while doing patrol duty in December at Pao-Ting-Fu. They await execution pending Emperor William's sanction.

"SOONERS" CAMPING.

Mountain View, O. T., May 3.—Thousands of people are pouring into Southwestern Oklahoma and camping in about the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and Wichita Indian reservations for the opening scheduled for some time in August. It will not be possible for the government to have the land ready for settlement much sooner than August 6, the last day on which the land may be opened. The law regulating the opening does not require any notice to be given. Little attention is given to the order to keep out of the reservations, and covered wagons and tents can be seen from almost every hilltop.

TO CLOSE SUNDAY SALOONS.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3.—Mayor Reed has issued a positive order that all saloons must be closed on Sundays. Yesterday the police commissioners refused the demand of a special committee of the Law and Order league to enforce the Sunday closing law and the league began preparations to secure the impeachment of these officers. After a long conference, Mayor Reed and Police Commissioner Gregory have signed an order notifying Chief of Police Hayes that hereafter all saloons must be closed from midnight Saturday until midnight Sunday.

Commissioner Ward refused to sign the order.

FIRE AT SAN JUAN.

San Juan, P. R., May 1.—The new $150,000 pier here caught fire yesterday afternoon and was totally destroyed in half an hour. A large stock of sugar and rum was lost in the fire. The value and quantity of the goods destroyed is not known. The fire continues to rage and threatens to spread to the stores of the custom house. Lives may have been lost, but this is not yet ascertained. The fire started fifteen minutes after the steamship Ponce sailed for New York.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Established in Manila--Census of the City.

Manila, May 4.—Civil government in Manila was established yesterday, as a preliminary to the inauguration of a general civil government. The United States Philippine commission is unwilling at present to permit the experiment of elections here although they have been authorized in all the other municipalities. Judge Taft says a municipal government for Manila will shortly be created. The officers will probably be appointive. Lepanto and possibly all the other uncivilized provinces will be organized specially on a plan similar to that adopted in the case of Benguet.

The board of health has completed the census of Manila. The population numbers 244,732.

FORTUNES MADE.

New York, May 3.—No one knows how many millions of dollars have been made in Wall street since the tremendous boom in stocks began. No one can guess how much more is to be made. There are men whose names are unknown to the business and financial worlds who are daily piling up hundreds of thousands of dollars, and who will continue to do so until there is a stop to the great wave of speculation that is now sweeping the street. To compile a list of the men who are winning in the great game now being played would be to write down all the names of the new men in the Stock Exchange. All of them are so far ahead that to tell the truth would arouse a smile of incredulity and cause charges of exaggeration to be made. But here are a few of the more prominent ones who have done pretty well in stocks since the rise began. These names, too, are largely guesswork, as it is not natural for men to proclaim from the housetops what they are doing in the market, but enough is known in a general way for the statement to be made that the men mentioned here have gained in worldly goods something like the sums set opposite their names:

James J. Hill	$2,500,000
James R. Keene	2,500,000
Daniel H. Lamont	2,000,000
H. McK. Twombly	2,000,000
Moore Brothers	2,000,000
O. H. Payne	1,750,000
John W. Gates	1,500,000
D. G. Reed	1,000,000
John Lambert	1,000,000
P. A. B. Widener	1,000,000
W. L. Elkins	1,000,000
Thomas Dolan	1,000,000
J. M. Levy	1,000,000
George A. Huhn	800,000
Otto Loeb	800,000
Guy G. Major	800,000

TO DEVELOP MEXICO.

Chicago, May 3.—The Tribune says:

"Chicago capitalists and millions of Chicago money are to develop the resources of Mexico until the southern republic becomes one of the important factors in the world's trade.

"Silver mines, supplying two-thirds of the silver of the world; coal fields, hundreds of miles in extent; great reaches of iron and other ore lands, thousands of acres of cotton seed, and the great grazing lands dotted with cattle are to be made the objects of the impulse of Chicago money.

"As a first step in this direction John J. Mitchell and Levi Z. Leiter have been elected to the directorate of the Mexican Central railroad.

"Bonded warehouses are to be erected at the City of Mexico and at Vera Cruz. Under present methods the Mexican importer is compelled to pay duty on his goods the moment they are landed. In the United States imports may be disposed until they can most opportunely be released and disposed of.

"The concession under which these great warehouses will be erected grants the rights for 40 years. Into this enterprise alone it is estimated that from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 of Chicago capital will be placed.

"Plans have been formulated for developing the great Mexican iron field at Durango and the coal deposits at Coahuila. Railroad facilities are to be provided where they are now lacking and a total of $20,000,000 of money may represent the expenditures before the work is completed."

TO CLEAN UP CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 3.—The Record-Herald says:

Criminals of all classes and specialties must get out of Chicago. They will neither be permitted to prey upon residents nor visitors, nor to hide here while resting from operations elsewhere. They must take to the woods and stay there while Chief O'Neill is at the head of the police department.

The chief determined upon this yesterday and so notified his inspectors, whom he had sumoned to his office. He gave them to understand further, that if they neglected to accomplish what he planned he would find other men to do the work. Outlining to them a course whereby they could rid the city of criminals if strenuous and persistent efforts were made, he informed them that they must carry out what are his ideas of police duty.

Later he said that all criminals were alike in that they were human wolves, who had no right to remain in the community.

"I need not mention each class by name," said the chief. "Whoever is a menace to the safety of citizens and the security of property must get out. That's all there is about it. The porch-climber, the highwayman, the burglar, the robber, the safeblower, the confidence man, the pickpocket—not a single one will be exempt. There's no place here for them. Chicago doesn't want them even to loaf here, and I'm not going to let them stay.

"The criminals will understand promptly enough if we mean business and they'll go. Such men work intermittently. Take, for instance, the confidence man, or burglars, or cheap grafters. They lie quietly for awhile until one of the leaders say, 'I guess it's all right now, boys, let's get out and go to work.' Then the newspapers get reports of robberies and stealing of this or that kind. We can put a stop to it in a large measure and I propose that we shall do it.

When the chief had finished with the inspectors he said:

"If the inspectors do not follow my instructions I shall employ detectives to give me reports, and then inspectors may be found who will obey orders. Men who will obey commands are not so hard to find in the police department. I do not propose any shake-up, but while I am chief I want my orders to be executed. I don't want to convey the idea that there is a disposition on the part of inspectors to disregard instructions, but there is no reason why a good record should not be made for the police department, and I do not propose that there shall be any reason. It has been said that some of the well known thieves have police protection. I am going to show that this will be impossible, if it were ever true."

TRUST CLAUSE INVALID.

San Francisco, May 1.—The supreme court has reversed a former decision, and declared that the trust clause in the will of the late James G. Fair is invalid. In his will Fair left his estate, valued at $15,000,000, in trust, the proceeds to go to his heirs, the principal to be kept out of their hands. As a result of the decision of the supreme court the estate will now be divided among Fair's children, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Charles Fair.

THE PAN-AMERICAN

Opened Its Gates on May 1--No Ceremony Attended the Opening.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 1.—The gates of the Pan-American exposition were thrown open this morning, and notwithstanding it had rained all night and the weather conditions were threatening, large crowds were gathered at each of the gates, and as the morning brightened the various routes to the grounds were well patronized by those who desired to be present at the opening. At 8:30 o'clock the turnstiles clicked and the first of the millions of people who will visit the beautiful rainbow city during the six months of its existence, passed into the grounds to view and study the products of American ingenuity and scientific research and the resources of the two continents of the western hemisphere, which fill the magnificent buildings, beautiful in their architectural designs, harmonious in their coloring and interior decoration.

No ceremonies marked the opening of the gates, it having been decided by the management to combine the opening day ceremonies with those of Decoration Day, May 20. The change in the date, however, did not cause a moment's relaxation of the strenuous efforts being put forth by everyone connected with the exposition to have everything as nearly ready as possible for to-day's opening. The appearance of the buildings and grounds this morning bore ample evidence of their efforts. Storm and the inevitable delays incident to any undertaking of this magnitude made impossible the realization of the hope that this might be the first of the great expositions to be complete on its opening day. But so much more already has been wrought than was deemed possible at the inception of the project that all are satisfied with the extent and beauty of the fair as it appeared this morning, carried through from the beginning by the citizens of Buffalo, without state or federal aid.

William Hamlin was permitted, by agreement, to purchase the first ticket, he having offered some time ago to pay $5,000 for the privilege. The ticket was sent to him yesterday.

At noon the paid admissions only aggregated about $1,000, the majority of the visitors being employes or others entering on passes. The weather continued threatening.

At noon the government building was thrown open, and Gen. Brigham, chairman of the government board, made a brief address.

In this building the Smithsonian Institution's exhibit, as well as those of the National Museum, the interior department, the navy department, the treasury department, the postoffice department, the fish commission and the Philippines exhibit were all practically complete in detail, and the other departments not far behind. The naval exhibit includes models of all the types of warships now in the United States navy, among them the battleships Iowa and Texas, the cruiser Brooklyn, the ram Katahdin, the monitor Miantonomoh, the training ship Annapolis and the ill-fated Maine.

Much of interest was to be seen in the building devoted to manufactures and liberal arts. Exhibits in the agricultural building were also assuming shape. In the Midway Bostock's animals, the Indian congress, the Hawaiian village and other features were ready for business, and attracted many of the visitors.

At 2 o'clock a salute of 45 aerial bombs was fired, and simultaneously hundreds of flags were raised on the buildings and grounds. If the weather permits, 3,000 homing pigeons, entered by fanciers of Brooklyn, Rochester, Oil City, Pa.; Baltimore, Paterson, N. J.; Glenville O.; Brantford, Ont.; Pittsburg and this city, will be released during the afternoon.

BURIED BY AVALANCHE.

Seattle, Wash., May 7.—Particulars of the snow slide reported to have occurred at Sunrise City, Alaska, about March 20, were received yesterday by mail.

The slide did not occur at Sunrise, but at Smith's Camp on Lynx creek, 22 miles above Sunrise. Five people were killed.

The slide started on the side of an adjacent mountain, and came thundering down over a cliff into the camp beneath, a sheer fall of 600 feet. There had been nothing to give the men warning of their danger, and the first known of the catastrophe was when they heard the roar of the great mass sliding down the mountain. There were at the camp in all, seven men, two besides the five who were killed.

The entire seven were buried under the mass, but Frank Fleehardy, a strong young man, was not buried as deeply as the rest, and by six hours' hard work succeeded in getting out of the slide. As soon as he reached the surface, he began with others to dig for his comrades. The first man reached was Gilbert Devoe. Beyond a number of severe cuts and bruises and the fact that he was seriously frost bitten, Devoe was all right, and will recover, although he was under the snow sixteen hours. The others were dead when the rescuing party reached their bodies.

BABY STARVED.

Prosser, Wash., May 4.—With her hand and mouth stained with green from the grass and flowers she had eaten in her desperate hunger, and with her features drawn in the dying agony of thirst, the body of the five-year-old daughter of W. B. Mathews, former county commissioner, who lost her way on the dreary wastes of Horse Heaven Plains, nearly a week ago, was found by searchers. The child in her agony had crawled into a badger hole on the prairie and died. From the appearance of the body, the child had been dead about thirty-six hours, and for five days and nights she had been without food and water.

Barefoot when she left her home, the little girl in her wanderings had bruised and cut her feet and had gathered the tough prairie grass and wound around them for protection. Beside her in the badger hole, lay a bunch of flowers and grass which she had been eating.

THE PRINCE'S CRADLE.

Paris, May 4.—Ex-Empress Eugenie has presented the municipality of Paris with the cradle of the Prince Louis Napoleon, who was killed in the Zulu war. The cradle is a superb work of art. The body is made of rosewood, and is decorated with enamels in antique silver and chiseled bronze. The enamels are of silver, and a statue holds the imperial crown in gilt and bronze over the pillow, which is of white satin, embroidered with the letter "N." The cradle was originally a gift from the municipality of Paris to Empress Eugenie, and is very costly. It has been preciously kept at Chiselhurst, where the ex-empress resided before she moved to Farnborough.

WASHINGTON HONORED.

Charleston, S. C., May 3.—Booker T. Washington has been placed at the head of the negro department of the South Carolina Inter-state and West Indian Exposition, and has issued an address to the colored people of the United States, saying that "those in charge of the negro department are especially anxious to secure exhibits representing the progress of the race along the following lines: Agriculture, mechanics, social culture and domestic life, education, morals and religion, woman's work, arts, as well as other relations of life.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS
CONSUMPTION

BRAIN FOOD.

Is of Little Benefit Unless it Is Digested

Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food, that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomachs lack, pepsin diastase and by stimulating the gastric glands increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

ANOTHER YEAR

Of War Before the Boers Can Be Pacified.

London, May 7.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated April 6, describes the insecurity of the Delagoa Bay railway and the constant delays and stoppages due to systematic attempts by Boer commandoes to wreck the line and trains with mines.

The Times' Kroonstadt correspondent, in a letter published to-day, and the Pretoria correspondent of the Times also insist upon the imperative necessity of replacing the state British troops by fresh drafts, declaring that "unless the war is finished before September we must resign ourselves to its continuance for another year."

BOER PRISONERS.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Wednesday, May 1.—A number of Boer prisoners are reported to have sailed for Bermuda April 29, with a white regiment to guard them.

Working parties of soldiers are rapidly clearing sites at Darrell's Island for the erection of buildings and large tanks to hold water. The lack of water is likely to be a serious matter, as there are no streams on the island, and the only drinking water is rain water caught on the roofs and run by stone or wooden gutters into stone tanks adjoining the houses. The naval authorities at the dock yard when asked how much water they could furnish, replied, "Not a gallon."

The white regiment will be quartered at Prospect, and the black regiment will be sent to St. Georges.

KITCHENER'S REPORT.

London, May 4.—The war office has received the following report from Lord Kitchener, under date of Pretoria, May 3:

"Ten Boers have been killed, three wounded, thirteen have surrendered and 280,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 100 wagons and 2,070 horses have been captured since last report."

Boer Prisoners.

London, May 6.—Replying to a question in the house of commons to-day, Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, said that among the prisoners captured in South Africa were 26 mericans, besides 13 others claiming to be burghers. There was no intention of releasing any of the prisoners until the war was over.

INTERESTED WITH MORGAN.

New York, May 4.—From a trustworthy source it is learned that John D. Rockefeller, the directing owner of the International Navigation Company, which operates the American line to Southampton and the Red Star line to Antwerp, is identified with J. Pierpont Morgan in the acquisition of the Leyland Steamship line and its consolidation with the Atlantic Transport line. The American line thus becomes a part of the great combination, which, with this addition, represents a total capital of over $125,000,000.

With the International Navigation Company in the combination it will have a fleet of nearly 100 vessels. The Leyland line has 65, the Atlantic Transport has 12, and the International Navigation Company 21. This is exclusive of seven ships in course of construction for the Leyland line, four for the Atlantic Transport line and four for the American line.

A report from London was circulated in steamship circles to-day to the effect that Mr. Morgan had already bought a controlling interest in the Dominion and the William Johnson lines. The report, however, could not be confirmed. The Dominion line runs from Boston to Liverpool, and the William Johnson line plies between Baltimore and Liverpool.

In shipping circles it was the prevalent opinion to-day that most of the fleet of vessels in the proposed combination would be run to Philadelphia, to the terminals of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, in connection with its coal and steel interests, all controlled by Mr. Morgan. The terminals at Richmond, near Philadelphia, are being extended on a large scale.

CAPITALIZATION RECORD.

New York, May 3.—All records are broken in the total capitalization of new corporations formed during the month of April by reason of the filing on the first day of the month of the certificate of increase of capital of the United States Steel corporation from $3,000 to $1,100,000,000. As the companies absorbed by the steel combine, however, had an authorized capital of $824,000,000, the net increase in capitalization is only $276,000,000, but even this figure makes the total of the month amount to $552,515,000, and the aggregate prima facie new capitalization reaches the unprecedented figure of $1,376,515,000.

The total capital of new corporations reported thus far in 1901 is $1,780,765,000, which, by months, is as follows:

January	$ 123,500,000
February	60,500,000
March	220,250,000
April	1,376,515,000
Total	$1,780,765,000

New Jersey remains the unquestioned leader among the states in the importand a number of new concerns on which she bestows corporate being, the capital represented during April, aside from the United States Steel corporation, being far in excess of any other state.

Italians Coming.

Rome, May 4.—Forty thousand Italian emigrants, according to the Fanfulla, have been booked to leave for the United States this month.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Gov. Dole Refused to Extend Legislative Session.

Honolulu, April 27, via San Francisco, May 6.—Govenor Dole has refused to extend the session of the legislature although he was requested to do so by both houses. In a letter to the senate, answering its request for 30 days more time in which to complete the legislation, the executive says that the session has been a waste of time and money and he had no confidence that an extension would result in anything better.

The governor's action is a great disappointment to the home rulers and to many others interested in bills now before the house. There are over a hundred acts of various kinds unacted upon and the session, according to the governor's count, will end next Tuesday. The count by the houses makes Friday the final day. The governor includes three days of adjournment in his count, while the legislature holds such days not to count as part of the 60 days of the regular session.

The county government bill has passed through the senate and is now in the government's hands, though it was passed so hurriedly and with such admitted imperfections that some of its seconds said that they do not expect the governor to sign it.

A law imposing a 2 per cent taxation on income, with $1,000 only exempt, has also gone to the executive. A bill to give the ex-queen $25,000 from the treasury, and a bill to appropriate $145,000 for payment of the claims growing out of the fire in Chinatown during the plague quarantine, have both passed finally in the house and the matter has been approved by the senate.

United States Judge Estee has rendered a decision that the Hawaiian law requiring special stamps to be affixed to deeds and other documents, is constitutional. The matter was brought before the judge on the plea that a territory could not impose a stamp tax, the issue being made in a case where legal documents necessary to a transfer of land required $1,500 worth of stamps.

"The home rule is dead," according to the statements of its former most ardent supporters. There is no party whip, no leadership, no organization.

"The legislative sessions began with a solid home rule majority of more than two-thirds in the house and almost that much in the senate, but votes taken at the present time show only a few home rulers are hanging together as such. The Republicans also have split on various questions and the present situation in the legislature is one in which party divisions seldom occur."

As to the breaking of the heavy majority of the home rule in the house, the Star says:

"Jealousies about the leadership had much to do with the splitting up of the solid twenty and foolish freak bills and resolutions did the rest."

SAMOANS CONTENTED.

Washington, May 7.—Commander B. T. Tilley, commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, has reported to the navy department, under the date of Pago Pago, April 17, regarding conditions in that new acquisition to the American republic. He says that for the first time in four months he made a visit to Manua with the U. S. S. Abarenda, and found the natives entirely contented and prosperous. The chiefs and leading natives of all the groups assembled at Tau to give him formal welcome. The occasion was marked by much cordiality and enthusiasm. Commander Tilley also visited the larger villages on the west end of Tutuila, and found everything in a most satisfactory condition. April 17th being the first anniversary of the hoisting of the American flag in Tutuila, was made a public holiday, and the natives celebrated the occasion with great enthusiasm.

MORGAN'S DEAL.

London, May 1.—The Leyland line deal provokes unusual discussion in the English papers which reveals the existence of not a little apprehension as to the possibility of the United States dominating the Atlantic carrying trade. The general impression, however, is that the transfer is connected with the probable passage by the United States of a subsidy bill.

It is considered that the terms of the transfer are so profitable to the Leyland line people that there could be no question of their acceptance and that the other shipping companies would gladly sell on the same terms

The effects of the transfer are discussed in all their bearings. Sir Christopher Furness, who contributes to the Dail Mail a long article dealing with the steel and other trusts in the United States, insists upon the necessity of the country waking up to meet the new competition.

The Daily Telegraph asks, editorially, whether the whole British empire is to be bought up or bought out by American millionaires. It calls Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan "the Bonaparte of trade," and thinks the British public will be very foolish if it is lulled by statements that there is no intention to withdraw the vessels of the Leyland line from the Union Jack. "This is a serious situation," says the Daily Telegraph, "which calls for concerted action on this side, especially looking to the enormous growth of the American export trade and the increase of the American and German shipping tonnage."

The Daily Chronicle is less alarmed, but says:

"It is impossible to look with entire equanimity on the rapid development of American enterprise or to feel sure that it will not eventually inflict untold injury on the financial world."

WRECK ON BURLINGTON.

Ottumwa, Iowa, May 7.—Burlington passenger train No. 3 yesterday, while passing Thayer, a small town eighteen miles east of Creston, struck an engine attached to a freight train which was endeavoring to get out of the way by backing on the side track, and was derailed, killing Engineer S. D. Brown, of Burlington, and injuring 30 people. All but the two rear cars of the passenger train left the rails and rolled down a twenty foot embankment. Thayer is situated in the bed of a deep ravine, through which the track is laid. A heavy train, in order to make schedule time, is compelled to use steam down one hill to reach the top of the other. Owing to the fact that both tracks for a great distance are heavily curved, neither engineer could see the other train until within 200 feet of it. The engineer of the freight train heard the passenger train coming and made frantic endeavors to back the heavy train on the side track. He succeeded in getting all but his engine to a place of safety. On came the passenger train at the rate of 70 miles an hour. Only when within 200 feet of the point of collision Engineer Brown saw the danger, threw the air brake to the emergency notch applied the sand and stuck to his engine in the grim endeavor to save the precious freight behind.

The crew of the freight engine, making desperate efforts to avoid the impending catastrope stayed with the engine until the last moment, when they jumped and saved themselves from instant death.

The freight engine was thrown across the track. The passenger engine was hurled down the twenty foot embankment, followed by the baggage car, express car, day coach and three chair cars, the chair car and day coach having a large number of passengers, many from this city.

The New Toledo Blade
Sewing Machine
$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00
And the Weekly Blade One Year.
High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded,and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles,and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

$19.85
The Blade's Bicycle for 1901
$19.85
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SHAMROCK II.

Southampton, May 4.—The new cup challenger started on her first trial spin this morning under excellent conditions. The sun shone bright and warm and a steady northeasterly breeze was blowing. An immense amount of preparatory work has been satisfactorily carried out during the past week, and everything essential was ready when the Shamrock II. left her birth. Sir Thomas Lipton and Charles Russell arrived last evening and saw the last touches put to the preparation. V. G. Jameson and Designer Watson followed this morning.

Keen interest is shown in the trial, and a large number of yachts and steamers crowded with passengers accompanied the Erin and the Shamrock II.

While the challenger was preparing for her first sail the American line steamer St. Louis passed her. There were a number of Americans on board who closely scanned the Challenger. On passing the yacht the steamship slowed down and saluted. The crews of the Erin and the two Shamrocks, who were ranged on respective decks, cheered the St. Louis heartily. During the forenoon the breeze steadied and hardened until a fine, crisp northeaster was blowing, sufficient to raise the white caps. The jib and staysail of the Challenger were hoisted at any early hour, and when the word was given to raise the mainsail, the speed with which it was hoisted from the deck in American fashion, demonstrated the handiness of the appliances adopted. The sail is made of dark Sea Island cotton, and fully justifies the expectation of its being the largest on record.

The Challenger hoisted her mainsail at 11:40 a. m., and shortly afterwards slipped her moorings, and, lying over till her lee rail was almost awash, went reaching down Southampton water at a pace that made the Erin drive along at full speed to keep her in view.

PEASANTS IN REVOLT.

Paris, May 6.—The Patrie to-day publishes dispatches from Palermo, Naples and Foggia reporting an alarming situation in Sicily and South Italy. The peasants in the province of Messina, Catania and Syracuse are in perpetual revolt and sanguinary conflicts with the police occur almost daily.

The region in which the sulphur mines are situated is agitated and a general strike is threatened. Misery prevails in the province of Pouilles. The fields and gardens are lying waste, the municipality has suspended payment and the Syndic has gone to Rome, to confer with the premier. Strikes are extending everywhere in south Italy.

THE NEXT POPE.

London, May 4.—The pope, according to a dispatch to the Times, from Rome, is understood to have made a will designating his successor, thus, to quote the correspondent, modifying the habitual mode of choosing a pope by a conclave. The news of the pope's will first took shape in a diplomatic note from the Bavarian minister to his government. Its theory is simple—the papal power being absolute, involves the right of naming a successor.

Dealing with the rumors of Cardinal Rampolla's retirement from the office of secretary of state, the correspondent says Rampolla is aiming for the tiara, and that if the pontiff died to-day the struggle would be between Cardinals Rampolla and Vannutelli.

Another Comet Seen.

Capetown, Friday, May 3.—Another comet was observed at 6 o'clock this evening. It was traveling in a northwesterly direction.

A BRITISH PROPHECY.

London, May 4.—The Statist, discussing the recent developments of American finance, says:

"Practically, therefore, we shall have the same group of financiers in control of the great industrial corporations in the United States, of the great lines of railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and of the lines of steamships crossing the Pacific to China, India, Australia, the lines crossing the Atlantic to Europe and Africa, and the lines to the east and west coast of South America.

"If these vast plans for controlling the production of the United States and the means of transport to the markets of the world can be consummated and effectively carried out, the United States will become the most powerful and most wealthy country in the world.

"The question is, are these plans too vast to be carried out by any group of individuals, however eminent and able?"

COREAN CONCESSION.

San Francisco, May 7.—The Post says that Leigh Hunt, a millionaire mine owner, has formed a syndicate of American and European capitalists to operate concessions vested in Hunt by the Corean government and commonly known as the "American concession."

The Post says the company is organized with a capital of $15,000,000.

LONDON'S POPULATION.

London, May 4.—The population of London, including the city of London and 24 metropolitan boroughs, the whole forming what is termed the administrative county of London, is now 4,536,034. This is an increase of 308,717 since the last census in 1891.

According to the first instalment of census returns issued by the registrar general last night, 64 English and Welsh boroughs show increases. Bath, Chester and Huddersfield show decreases. The borough of Westham, with an increase of 62,405, is the largest increase recorded.

THE KOREAN MATTER.

Seoul, Korea, May 4.—The Korean government has revised its action in the matter of Mr. McLeavy Brown, and has ordered him to leave his residence and relinquish the control of Korean customs. The representative of Great Britain in Korea is moving actively in the matter.

Russian Loan.

Berlin, May 3.—The Vossische Zeitung prints a special dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that Russia has virtually arranged with France for loans amounting to 500,000,000 francs and that another Russian loan is being negotiated with English and American bankers in London. The dispatch further says that the czar is planning for a trip abroad during next August and that he will visit Copenhagen, Darmstadt and Vienna.

New Steamers.

Copenhagen, May 2.—The United Steamship Company, of Copenhagen, has ordered six new steamers, of 12,000 tons each, for the United States trade. On account of the increase in American exports it has been decided to open a regular line to Boston and increase the number of steamers on the New York and New Orleans route.

Victoria's Population.

Melbourne, Australia, May 3.—The population of the district of Victoria, according to the last census report is 1,195,874. This is an increase of 55,469 in the last ten years.

Natives on Ivory Coast, West Africa, revolted against French authority.

GERMAN FOOTHOLD

In South and Central America--Some Food for Thought.

Washington, May 2.—A report of timely interest concerning the remarkable growth of German commercial enterprises in South and Central America has been received at the state department from Vice Consul-General Murphy, at Frankfort, Germany.

"The rapid extension of Germany's direct lines of steamship connection with our southern neighbors," says Mr. Murphy, "the growth of German colonies there, and the consequent increase of German influence and trade, especially in Southern Brazil, in my opinion, should arouse a feeling of friendly rivalry in American business circles if we intend to maintain our position in these rich markets."

Mr. Murphy enclosed extracts from articles recently published in a Berlin journal, showing Germany's remarkable foothold in South and Ceneral America. Among the statements made are that the German steamship lines occupy such a strong position in the South American traffic that the North American commercial fleet is entirely unable to enter into competition with them. Not less than five large German steamship companies are engaged in trade with South America, and especially with Brazil. Furthermore, it is stated that in the southern portions of the continent there already are over 240,000 German colonists, and the German commercial spirit has completely driven out the English in the central and southern provinces.

FOR INSULAR SERVICE.

Washington, May 2.—The civil service commission has received from the Philippine civil service board a communication regarding the question of physical fitness for service in the Philippine islands, based on a report from Vol. Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon-general U. S. A.

In addition to the age limitations, minimum 18 and maximum 40 years, it reports that the following disabilities constitute debarments of Americans who seek civil service appointment in the islands:

All chronic skin disorders.

All diseases of the eyes and errors of refraction, not susceptible of correction by glasses, also chronic diseases of the mucous surface of the eyelids.

All catarrhal and purulent forms of ear diseases.

All organic diseases of the heart or large blood vessels.

All forms of tuberculosis (consumption), or other pulmonary diseases.

All chronic diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, including diarrhoea and dysentery; all diseases of any of the organs included in the abdomen.

All venereal diseases, incontinence of urine, enlargement of the prostate chronic cystitis.

Chronic rheumatism, dropsy of joints, chronic diseases of the bones, varicose veins, if excessive.

Habitual intemperance as to alcohol or drugs of any kind.

Obesity or marked disproportion of height over weight; this to be determined from the table of physical proportions used by the military in the physical examination of officers and soldiers for army service.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, May 4.—The public debt statement, issued by the treasury department, shows that at the close of business April 30, 1901, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,072,745,256, a decrease for the month of $4,397,653. This decrease is largely accounted for by the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing bonds...	$ 995,350,380
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,557,840
Debt bearing no interest.	382,331,244
Total	$1,379,239,464

This amount, however, does not include $770,842,889 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash held in the treasury for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund	$ 150,000,000
Trust fund	770,842,989
General fund	140,919,971
In national bank depositaries	98,322,828
Total	$1,160,085,789

Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $853,591,580, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of $306,494,208.

OUR CIRCULATION.

Washington, May 2.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that, at the close of business, April 30, 1901, the circulation of national bank notes amounted to $350,684,822, an increase for the year of $65,406,496, and an increase for the month of $663,011.

The circulation based on United States bonds was $321,975,988, an increase for the year of $75,908,826, and an increase for the month of $1,065,082.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $28,708,834, a decrease for the year of $10,502,330, and a decrease for the month of $402,071.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $323,988,880, and to secure public deposits $103,459,650.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the director of the mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during April, 1901, was $21,734,660, as follows: Gold, $18,958,000; silver, $2,633,000; minor coins, $143,660.

ALLOTMENTS TO INDIANS.

Washington, May 4.—The work of making the allotments in severalty to the Indians, the last prerequisite to readiness for opening to settlement the surplus lands of the Kiowa and Comanche and the Wichita reservations in Oklahoma, is progressing rapidly, and is expected to be finished by the latter part of this month. Indian Inspector Nessler, who is rushing the allotting work, telegraphed from Oklahoma to-day that he had just mailed a schedule of 500 allotments, and would mail 500 more next week. These will make a total of 1,200 thus far. There are to be 3,000 allotments in the Kiowa and Comanche and over 1,000 in the Wichita reservations, including those already made.

CHEROKEES REJECT.

Washington, May 4.—Acting Chairman Bixbee, of the five civilized Tribes' commission, has wired the Cherokee Indian nation's rejection of the treaty negotiated for allotting the Cherokee lands:

"Muskogee, I. T., May 3.—Canvass of the vote concluded last evening. Cherokee agreement defeated by majority of 1,232 votes."

GOING TO MANILA.

Washington, May 2.—General Greely, chief signal officer, will sail on the transport Sheridan about the middle of this month for the Philippines, where he will make a complete inspection of the signal corps operations. Colonel Dunwoody, who has been two years at Havana as chief signal officer of Cuba, will have charge of the signal corps business, with headquarters in Washington, during General Greely's absence.

40,000 MEN.

Army in the Philippines Will Be Reduced to That Number.

Washington, May 6.—After a careful examination of the situation in the Philippines as it exists to-day the administration has decided to reduce the army in the islands to 40,000 men. The opinion prevails here that this number will be ample for the present needs of the sesvice in the islands and if conditions continue to improve in the satisfactory manner that has been shown in the past few months the force may be reduced still further.

The expectation of the war department is that all volunteers now in the Philippines wil have left the islands by the end of June, leaving only the regulars on duty there. Following the departure of volunteers will come the regulars who were sent to Manila in 1898, just after the outbreak of hostilities and their movement home will continue until the force is reduced to approximately 40,000 men.

WOULD OPEN CHINA TO WORLD'S TRADE

Washington, May 6.—Inquiry here confirms the report that the United States is working, and finds support in its effort, toward the opening of all China, including the provinces, to the trade of the world. This does not mean the abolition of customs duties, but would make every Chinese city a mart for the world's goods, instead of limiting foreign commerce to the few existing treaty ports. The project is one that appeals temptingly to the commercial interests of others of the great powers than the United States and if it should command the support of the necessary number, hope is entertained that it will indirectly aid in the settlement of the troublesome indemnity question.

DEGETAU IS ADMITTED.

Washington, May 1.—The supreme court yesterday admitted to practice Mr. Frederico Degetau, the resident commissioner from Porto Rico to the United States. The practice of the court is to permit only citizens of the United States to practice before it. When he was presented by Solicitor General Richards he was introduced as a member of the bar of the supreme court of the territory at Porto Rico. There was no objection to his admission, and Mr. Degetau walked to the clerk's office and took the oath of office. There have been instances where attorneys not regularly eligible for practice before the bar of the supreme court have been permitted to argue a specific case only, but the rule against foreigners it is believed has been strictly enforced. Some years ago when Mr. Chase was chief justice an effort was made to permit a Canadian barrister to argue a case, but this application was denied. The admission of Mr. Degetau has caused considerable comment in view of the insular cases pending before it.

Solicitor General Richards declares the admission of Mr. Degetau has no significance in connection with the insular case awaiting decision and by the court. The law of Congress permits appeals from the decisions of the United States court of the island of Porto Rico to the supreme court of the United States, and Mr. Richards said it appeared to him but reasonable that an attorney engaged in a cause in the insular court should be allowed to follow the case when it went to that of the appellate jurisdiction.

STOOD THE TEST.

Washington, May 1.—An eleven-inch Harveyized armor plate, representing 180 tons of the armor for the monitor Florida, was tested with good result at the Indian head proving grounds yesterday. Three shots were fired at a velocity of 1,800 to 1,900 foot seconds, without materially injuring the plate. This group of armor completes that to be furnished to the monitors.

SERVED 40 YEARS.

Washington, May 1.—The retirement from active service of Col. Wirt Davis, Third cavalry at his own request after more than 40 years' service, is announced at the war department.

THIRD CELEBRATION.

Washington, May 2.—The third anniversary of the battle of Manila bay was celebrated here last night by a banquet at the Raleigh hotel, participated in by the officers of the American fleet who took part in that conflict. These numbered about 25 persons, less than one-fourth of those who were in the battle. The greater number of them came from stations along the Atlantic coast, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Norfolk, Va.

The floral decorations were unusually attractive, but four large American flags, with the American eagle and shield as a centerpiece, were the feature of the decoration. The front page of an elaborate menu card gave a water color representation of the American fleet as it entered the harbor of Manila, under the fire of the Spanish forts and ships, the whole surrounded by a band of manila hemp. In the lower portion of the picture, in semi-circular form, were the words of the command given by Admiral Dewey to his captain when the battle began, viz: "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." There were no formal toasts or speeches. The talk was reminiscent. Admiral Dewey was conspicuous among those present.

ARSENALS ABOLISHED.

Washington, May 3.—Secretary Root has issued an order abolishing the following arsenals:

Kenebec, Augusta, Me.; Fort Monroe, Fort Monroe, Va.; Allegheny, Pittsburg, Pa.; Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind., and Columbia, Columbia, Tenn.

The property at these arsenals will be disposed of by the several staff departments, and the men serving at them will be assigned to duty elsewhere. It is stated at the department that with increased transportation facilities a large number of arsenals are not needed.

MAIL TWINE.

Washington, May 3.—Bids were opened at the Postoffice department yesterday for furnishing twine to the post-postoffices throughout the country for the next fiscal year. About 120 detailed bids were received. It is too early to name the successful bidders. It is hoped satisfactory bids have been secured under which American-made cotton twine may replace the jute twine now in use.

MARTINELLI A CARDINAL.

Washington, May 1.—Cardinal-elect Martinelli has received from the hands of a member of the papal guard of Pope Leo XIII., Count Stanislaus Colacicchi, who has just arrived from Rome, the consistorial letter formally advising him of his elevation to the cardinalate and the red zuchetto emblematic of that high office. The ceremony, which was brief and simple, occurred at the papal legation at 6 o'clock last evening in the presence of a number of church dignitaries.

Yellow Fever.

Washington, May 4.—Yellow fever has made its appearance in Havana, and the order of the secretary of the treasury, suspending the quarantine regulations until the 16th inst, has been revoked.

GIANT TRUST OF TRUSTS

Steps Taking to Control the Commerce of the Entire World.

St. Paul, May 7.—The gigantic consolidation of trunk lines of railroads, it is believed here, is only in its infancy, and when the next grand move is made the world will stand aghast. From the developments of the last month it is not difficult to peer further into the future. All such prophetic visions invariably show that the interests held by the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, J. Pierpont Morgan and J. J. Hill will be combined under one great system which will not alone rule this country's commerce and industries, but those of the entire world.

In July, 1898, in New York, in a law office on lower Broadway, a conference of railroad financiers was held. Among those present, it is understood, were James J. Hill and J. Pierpont Morgan. The object of the conference was to discuss means for the consolidation of three of the great railroad systems of the country—the Gould and Vanderbilt interests and the properties controlled by Messrs. Hill and Morgan.

This was the beginning of the merging of the various lines of railroad which has continued ever since, but it appears at that time that Messrs. Hill and Morgan did not control enough railroad property to equal that of the Goulds and Vanderbilts, and the merger of interests could not be effected on equal terms.

It is said that Mr. Hill was advised to see what he could do toward increasing his control of Western roads before the projected consolidation was further considered. It was about this time that he returned home and secured control of the Northern Pacific by purchase of stock, which he is said to have obtained at a very low figure. Then followed his attempt to consolidate the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The law of Minnesota, however, interfered, and he was obliged to abandon this line of action and start out in a new direction.

In the meantime the Northern Pacific, controlled by Messrs. Morgan and Hill, bought St. Paul and Duluth, with its splendid terminals at the head of the great lakes, and had thereby added $25,000,000 to its assets. J. J. Hill also acquired the Sioux City and Northern and the Sioux City and O'Neill roads, giving him an extension into Central Nebraska, in direct line for Denver, where, rumor says, he will extend the line to connect with the road now being built by Senator W. A. Clark into Southern California.

This much accomplished, Mr. Hill sought other conquests. He made overtures for the St. Paul road, and failing in this went after and brought to a successful conclusion the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

How well the plans outlined in New York have been carried ahead may be judged by the concerted efforts of the Goulds and Vanderbilts in picking up new properties as fast as possible. The Union Pacific has been brought under control of the parties to the compact, the Southern Pacific was acquired almost in a day, the great coal roads and coal properties have come into the possession of the allied interests, and the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio are known to belong to the same interests.

It would now appear that if these plans are to be further completed the Hill-Morgan combine is now prepared to negotiate with the Goulds and Vanderbilts on about even terms, and that the gigantic consolidation is nearly at hand.

The next step can only be conjectured. Whether these three big systems, which have absorbed many lines of railroad during the past two years, shall first merge their interests and then force the St. Paul and other Western lines to join them, or whether an effort to gobble up the Western lines shall next be undertaken, is probably known to only a few men who are working out the great problem.

As economical changes said to be contemplated, the allied systems will manufacture their own locomotives, car rails, etc., operate their own smelters, using the product of their own iron and coal mines. They would build, own and operate their own steamships, and in this connection it is known that J. J. Hill has acquired water privileges on Puget Sound where his vessels may be constructed.

It is understood to be the object of the combine to bring all of the ships engaged in foreign trade under its control by controlling the traffic of this country, so that foreign vessels would be frozen out of the business. As a step in this direction the purchase by J. P. Morgan of a British line of vessels, this week, is cited.

The development of Cuba and South American countries is also said to be one of the great objects of the combined organization.

BATTLESHIP OHIO.

San Francisco, May 6.—The much-discussed question as to whom would fall the honor of launching the battleship Ohio has been settled by the announcement that the function will be performed by Mrs. McKinley. After the simple ceremonies preceding the event, consisting of short addresses by President McKinley, Governor Nash and Irving M. Scott, Mrs. McKinley will press the button and the released ax will sever the rope just at the turn of the tide at 12:26 p. m. Just as Mrs. McKinley touches the button, Miss Helen Deshler, of Columbus, will break the bottle of California wine over the bow and give the new fighting machine the name of Ohio.

SCHEME IS FOILED.

Washington, May 7.—Information has reached here to the effect that a number of speculators, including Americans, have been trying to secure options and obtain possession of nearly all the land for legation purposes in the Pekin compound. The ministers have taken notice of this attempt at what they regard as sharp practice and have issued a rule forbidding any exchange of titles to property in the compound until the legation settlements are secured.

BRITISH LOSSES.

London, May 7.—The war office yesterday officially gives out the total number of dead in the South African war at 714 officers and 14,264 men. Four officers and 314 men have been invalided home and subsequently died. Two thousand and four hundred and ninety-three non-commissioned officers and men have left the service unfit for duty.

Attacked by Cancer.

San Francisco, May 6.—Dr. Joseph Eisen, the California scientist, whose discovery of the cancer germ was a notable event in the medical history of last year, has been attacked by cancer. He has submitted to an operation at St. Luke's hospital and the surgeons state that he is rapidly recovering, although nothing can as yet be determined about the final result. Dr. Eisen believes that he became inoculated with the cancer microbe while studying the germs through the microscope.

New Oil Field.

Evanston, Wyo., May 2.—Placer claims in the new Wyoming oil fields are being filed at the rate of 190 a day. The field covers nearly all of the southern part of Uintah county, from the north branch of the Muddy river to the Uintah range of mountains. Several hundred claims have been filed by the Standard company.

THE YOUNGERS.

Noted Criminals May at Last Get Out of Prison.

St. Paul, Minn., May 7.—At a regular meeting of the board of managers of the state prison to-day at Stillwater unanimous action was taken in favor of paroling Cole and James Younger, now serving life sentences.

Before the parole can be effective all three members of the state pardon board must approve it, and the action will be submitted to that body as soon as possible. This is in accordance with the new law which allows the parole of life prisoners after about 24 years imprisonment.

Paroles usually are granted by the prison managers alone, but in the case of life prisoners unanimous approval ot the board of pardons is also necessary and such paroled life prisoners cannot leave the state.

The pardon board does not meet regularly until July, but a special meeting may be called if the members consider one necessary.

Cole, James and "Bob" Younger have been in Stillwater since 1876 for the Northfield (Minnesota,) bank robbery and the murder committed during that raid, in which they participated with the James gang. The James brothers, Jesse and Frank, escaped to Missouri. Two members of the gang were killed and Bob Younger died in prison. Owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the capture of the Youngers, efforts have been unceasing to obtain their pardon. They might have escaped at the time but remained behind to care for one of the gang who was mortally wounded, and whom, it is said, the others favored killing.

For six years attempts have been made during every session of the legislature to secure the enactment of a law permitting the parole of life prisoners. This winter a bill to that effect passed both houses and went to the governor. Before it was signed it was recalled, reconsidered and killed. The next day it was reconsidered, passed and became a law.

The Youngers were sons of Colonel Henry W. Younger, a wealthy Southerner who moved to Missouri in 1830. After the guerilla warfare incident to the civil war they joined the James gang and evaded all efforts at capture until their sensational midnight raid on Northfield.

IS APPROVED BY CHINESE OFFICIALS

Washington, May 7.—It has developed that the movement for the extensive opening of China to foreign trade and commerce has the active approval not only of the United States and several other leading powers, but also of Chinese officials. About the only doubt as to the formal position of China is that caused by the empress dowager's recent creation of a council of state. How far this council will have authority to check the action of the peace plenipotentiaries is not yet clear, but the negotiations are proceeding with the prospect of uniting the various branches of Chinese authority in the support of the present plan. The attitude of Russia also is the source of some solicitude, although the negotiations are being so framed as to obviate any objection which Russia might raise if the opening of commerce was to apply principally to Manchuria.

LARGEST FLOATING DOCK.

Washington, May 1.—The big steel floating dock to be located at Algiers, La., near New Orleans, and now building by the Merian Steel company, is practically completed, and Admiral Endicott, who designed the big structure, went to Baltimore to-day to inspect it. It is the largest floating drydock in the world, and now that it is complete, quite an important problem arises as to how it shall be floated down the Atlantic coast and into the Gulf of Mexico up to Algiers. Over 13,000,000 pounds of steel have been used in its construction, and as it is more than half submerged, the towing of such a vast and unwieldy bulk is a formidable undertaking. The start will be made some time in September, a number of powerful tugs being utilized. Slow progress will be made on the long trip. The dock is 525 feet long, 100 feet wide across the entrance, with a depth of 28 feet over the sill. It has a lifting capacity of 15,000 tons, and, on emergency, its high decks will give it additional power at 18,000 tons. It has cost $810,000. The contract calls for placing the dock in position at Algiers, so that the towing of the structure through the Atlantic and the Gulf will be made at the ksri of the contractors.

SALOONS CLOSED TIGHT.

Kansas City, Mo., May 6.—Saloons in Kansas City were closed tight yesterday, the first time in six years. But one arrest for failure to respect Mayor Reed's order was made and one of the quietest days for a long time was the result.

Saloonkeepers spent an active day, however, circulating petitions to the mayor and police commissioners, giving their side of the question and requesting a resumption of the old regime. A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Law Enforcement league, attended by 500 men, was held, and strong resolutions commending the mayor and police commissioners for their action, were adopted. It was determined to keep up the agitation for Sunday closing and a committee was appointed to secure evidence against saloonkeepers who may fail to observe the law.

GERMANY'S PLAN.

New York, May 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Trinidad says:

Information has reached here that the German cruiser Vinetta recently completed surveys of the island of Margarita. Officers of the ship spent ten weeks making charts and soundings. The officers say a fine harbor has been discovered. German merchants in Venezuela will try to buy the harbor and also hundreds of acres of land near by, ostensibly as a private investment, but really to make a German naval coaling station. A secret deal with President Castro of Venezuela is reported, by which, for money, he may permit it. This furnishes additional reason why President Castro wanted Minister Loomis withdrawn.

350,000 SEALS CAUGHT.

St. Johns, N. F., May 7.—The season's seal fishery came to a close last night with the arrival at this port of the sealer Virginia Lake. The total catch was 350,000 seals, valued at $600,000. There was not a single fatality or serious accident among the 5,000 men engaged, and only one vessel, the Hope, was lost.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S **R**EADY **R**ELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

DEAL COMPLETED

By Which Morgan Gets Leyland Steamship Lines.

London, May 7.—Simultaneously with to-day's meeting of the Leyland line shareholders to vote upon the agreement with J. Pierpont Morgan comes a reiteration of the statement that the Morgans are about to acquire the Red Star line, as well as the Atlantic Transport line.

The Leyland line shareholders unanimously confirmed the Morgan-Ellerman agreement.

The American line of officials here, however, deny the report that Mr. Morgan has acquired the Red Star line.

After Mr. Mattinson, who presided at the Leyland line meeting, had explained the terms of the contract, Mr. Ellerman, chairman of the line, set forth his views on the trans-Atlantic trade. He said the outlook was not promising for British shipowners, in view of the large amount of tonnage building, the prospects of the return to that trade of vessels now diverted to South Africa and the probability of an American subsidy. He did not believe parliament would inflict countervailing duties on subsidized American vessels. Mr. Morgan's railroad and manufacturing interests would enable him to make the purchase of the Leyland line profitable. Mr. Ellerman severely criticised the antiquated British navigation laws which put British vessels at an increasing disadvantage in competing with foreigners.

Mr. Mattinson said the Americans were evidently in the trans-Atlantic trade to stay. Trade does not follow the flag; it follows capital. The fact that this purchase has been possible should be a grave warning to Great Britain to revise the navigation regulations, which threaten her supremacy.

James S. Wright, second vice-president of the International Navigation company, was shown the dispatch of the Associated Press from London, referring to the reiterated report that Morgan was about to acquire the Red Star line. He said:

"I have nothing to say. The statement has been contradicted before. I know nothing more about it."

CONGER DEFENDS MINISTER WU TING FANG

Chicago, May 7.—"Minister Wu is a hero, and is entitled to the lasting gratitude of every American citizen. The statement that I ever challenged his truthfulness or his honesty of intention is absolutely false."

In these words Major E. H. Conger, United States minister to China, disposes of the charge that he is at enmity with Wu Ting Fang.

Minister Conger arrived here from his home last night, on his way to Washington, where he is going to report to the state department. Mr. Conger will remain in Washington two weeks, and will then return to Iowa to spend the remainder of his two months' vacation.

ANOTHER WAIL FROM GREAT BRITAIN

London, May 7.—Mr. T. B. Grierson read a paper last evening before the Society of Engineers on the treatment of low grade iron ores in which he expressed a conviction that "unless steps are taken immediately to prevent it, England's steel trade will become an industry of the past."

An animated discussion followed on American competition in the steel trade.

SULTAN SHOOTS HIS ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

London, May 7.—"It is rumored," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Express, "that the sultan shot dead a physician who, while attending him for ear complaint and massaging him, unwittingly caused his majesty intense pain. The chamberlain rushed into the room, and the sultan who supposed there was an attempt upon his life, fired again, wounding the chamberlain."

MUST BE PAID IN KIND DEPOSITED

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Root has approved a statute by the Philippine commission which provides that a depositor in the bank of the Philippines, upon his request, shall be paid in the same kind of money which he deposited. The question arose through a complaint made by the people in the Philippines that when gold deposits were made, the payments oftentimes were returned in silver.

RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

New York, May 6.—The ocean liners arriving of late are averaging 1,000 immigrants each, and the health officers of the port and the corps of marine hospital surgeons who examine the new arrivals a second time when they reach Ellis island are kept busy from early in the day until long after sundown. Steerage passengers with sore eyes are rejected and on last Saturday among 1,122 German immigrants on a vessel from Hamburg a case of smallpox was discovered. The patient was sent to the pest house and over one hundred passengers were removed from the vessel to Hoffman island. A steamer from Marseilles, which arrived here yesterday, had three cases of smallpox among her 1,173 steerage passengers. They were also sent to the pest house and 210 immigrants who were in the infected compartment of the ship were sent to join the other suspects at the lower quarantine.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WEDS.

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Former Congressman Oscar Turner, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Mary Jane Caldwell, of Chatham, daughter of Congressman Benjamin F. Caldwell, of the Seventeenth Illinois district, were married last night at the Christian church in this city.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, May 7.—Ho Yow, Chinese consul general at this port, replying to inquiries by H. H. North, United States commissioner of immigration, estimates that there are about 35,000 Chinese in California; in San Francisco, 15,000; employed in laundry business in California, 6,000; in San Francisco, 1,000.

PERRY HEATH SEES POPE LEO

Pontiff Is Greatly Interested in the United States.

London, May 7.—"Pope Leo XIII regards the United States as the future center of the greatness of the Roman Catholic church," said Perry S. Heath, former assistant postmaster general of the United States, to The Record-Herald correspondent last night. Mr. Heath just reached London from Rome, where he has had a long interview with his holiness. He said further:

"The pope takes great pride in the growth of his church under the Stars and Stripes. He feels most kindly toward the American government and people, declaring that both spontaneously favor and constantly insist on absolute religious freedom. His holiness believes that America is unfolding a spectacle of material and spiritual development almost unparalleled in the history of the world."

Concerning the appearance and personality of the pope, Mr. Heath said: "His holiness is physically very thin, although in perfect health. I doubt if he weighs more than ninety pounds. He is 92 years of age, and yet exhibits not the slightest trace of mental obscuration. Indeed, his mind, like his eyesight, seems almost preternaturally keen."

LOOMIS ENDORSED.

New York, May 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Venezuela will be given to understand that the United States has formally approved the course pursued by Minister Frank B. Loomis in his action upon various matters in dispute between the two governments. At the same time she will be told that the United States relies upon her sense of justice in the settlement of these matters. Instructions setting forth the attitude of the administration have been sent by the state department to Mr. Russell, charge d'affaires in Caracas. Mr. Russell will immediately call upon the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs and apprise him of the fact that the policy of the United States in the question pending is the same as it was before the withdrawal of Mr. Loomis. Diplomatic representations are considered ample at this time.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, May 4.—Bradstreet's says: The sanguine feeling as to trade and speculation finds reflection in the enormouse activity in stock speculation, which has attracted much money from the usual commercial channels and expanded clearings to unheard-of totals.

Warm sunny weather is helping retail trade in the cities, and is likewise affording the farmers favorable opportunity to complete crop planting. General business, the country over, may be classed as satisfactory. The iron and steel trades, though reporting somewhat of a lull in the cruder forms continue to furnish the best reports, while the textile industries return the least favorable accounts.

The textiles are relatively the worst situated of all the industries. The slowness of demand for cotton goods on domestic account has been the cause of a reduction of print cloths of 3-16 cent, which, following the decline of ⅛ cent last week, makes a net decline of 5-16 cents in ten days. Curtailment of production by the mills limits stocks but does not help demand. Export business, however, is better, and there is scarcity of brown cottons reported.

Wool is quiet, mills buying only to fill immediate wants. There is more movement at the West, and on the Pacific coast, however. London prices are higher for finer merino grades and lower for cross-breds.

Eastern boot and shoe factories are busy on summer goods, and there is more doing for fall account. Shipments are larger than last week, and the excess in favor of last year is being cut down. Export trade in leather is limited by relatively higher prices here than abroad.

The crop situation at present is quite encouraging. Warm, sunny weather is helping corn and cotton, and wheat maintains a generally good condition, notwithstanding reports of damage by insects in the Southwest.

Cotton crop advices are fairly good, and an increase in acreage is still foreshadowed, despite much replanting having been necessary in Alabama, Georgia and in Tennessee, where the scarcity of seed for this purpose is remarked. Grain planting is almost finished in the Northwest, and liberal rains in California have helped the situation there. Rains are, however, needed in Nebraska.

Failures for the week number 163, as compared with 214 last week, 153 in this week a year ago, 164 in 1899 and 240 in 1898.

Canadian failures in April numbered 103, the same number as a year ago, but liabilities aggregated only $790,385, a decrease of 20 per cent. from 1900.

FINE WHEAT CONDITIONS.

New York, May 7.—Carefully consolidated reports from the American Agriculturist's corps of observers make the May 1 condition of winter wheat 91.5, against 95.5 last month, and compared with an average at this date for five years of 84. April was wholly favorable for the development of the wheat crop over the greater part of the belt. The report shows little damage through insect pests outside of Texas, Oklahoma and Michigan. No crop in 20 years has stood better than the present one in the all-important features of roots and stools. The spring wheat crop has been sown under highly favorable conditions, says the report, and while seeding in the extreme north is not quite completed, enough is sown to make it apparent that the acreage is fully equal to that sown last year. There has been an abundance of early moisture over the whole belt except in a limited portion of South Dakota. The condition May 1 of wheat by states includes Ohio 88, Kentucky 85, Michigan 83, New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana 95, Illinois 96, Kansas 100, Nebraska 99, California 90.

OHIO CROPS GOOD.

The Ohio section of the United States Bureau of Agriculture makes the following report on Ohio crops for the week ending Monday, May 6.

The week has been characterized by generally clear skies and bright sunshine. The first part was quite warm, but the last part has been cooler. General frosts occurred in the northern counties from the 3d to 5th, but the general opinion is that little or no damage resulted.

The weather has been favorable for farm work and the time has been well improved. The ground has dried very rapidly, and toward the end of the week it was very difficult to plow in many sections.

Barley and rye are growing well. Grass meadows and clover fields are generally in a flourishing condition, and there has been a general improvement in the condition of the wheat fields. There are, of course, many poor wheat fields, and there is some complaint of damage by fly and chinch bugs, but the general outlook is more promising than at any other time this season. There has been a marked improvement in oats in most sections; very little reseeding has been necessary.

Potato and garden planting is progressing favorably. Tobacco seeds are coming well, and the plants are in good condition.

There is much corn ground yet to be prepared; planting has begun in most southern and central districts, and will be general this week in the most favorable localities.

Most fruit trees are blooming heavily and the present outlook for all kinds is very promising.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, May 7.—Close.—Wheat opened with a boom this morning on cables that were stronger than expected, light receipts in the northwest. Shorts started to cover and found but little wheat for sale, especially May, and the price was bid up sharply nearly 2 cents. The cash situation was also very strong.

On profit taking there was a reaction nearly as sharp as the advance. Again there was a rally and the close was strong at an advance of ½ to ⅝ for the day.

Corn was dull, with little doing, and prices steady.

Oats were more active at advancing prices.

Clover is about closed out, and prices remain firm.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and May, 46½c; July, 45⅝c.

Oats—Cash, 28½c; May, 28c; July, 26⅜c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c.

Rye, 55c.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.57½; Oct., $5.30; No. 2, $5.75@5.95.

Timothy seed, $1.95.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	May 6 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	74¾	..	..	75¼	74½
May	74¾	75¼	74¾	75¼	74½
July	74⅝	75	74⅝	74⅞	74⅛
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	72¾	74	72⅝	73⅛	72⅞@⅛
July	72½	73⅛	72⅝	72¾@⅞	72⅝
Corn—					
May	51	52¾	50¾	52½	51
July	46¼	46⅝	45½	46@46⅛	46⅛@¼
Oats—					
May	28¼	28½	28	28⅛	28¼
July	26¼	26⅞	26½	26⅝	26⅝
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	81⅞	82½	81⅞	81⅞	81⅝
July	78⅝@⅞	79⅝	78⅝	79	78⅝
Corn—					
May	52½	..	..	52½	52¼
July	50½	50½	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜@¾
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	74	75	74	75	73½
July	70½	71	70½	70⅝@¾	70⅛
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July	73⅞	74¼	73¾	74¼	73¼
September	70	70⅝	70	70¼@⅜	69⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	73¾	74½	73¾	74½	73½
July	74¼	75¼	74⅛	75¼	74½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$14.85	$14.90	$14.85	$14.90	$14.85
July	14.95	15.07	14.95	15.02	14.96
September	14.80	14.85	14.80	14.85	14.75
Lard—					
May	8.05	8.05	8.02	8.02	8.00
July	7.95	8.00	7.95	7.97	7.95
September	7.95	8.00	7.95	7.97	7.92
Ribs—					
May	8.07	8.15	8.07	8.12	8.07
July	7.92	7.95	7.92	7.92	7.90
September	7.87	7.92	7.87	7.90	7.87

Chicago.

Chicago, May 7—Wheat has been strong. The early influence was higher English and Continental cables. Private advices, however, did not indicate any marked demand. Covering by May shorts put that option at one time nearly one cent over July, and this had a strengthening effect on the July. Northwest receipts are getting light. World's visible decreased 6,630,000 bu. The cash situation is undeniably strong from every point of view, but the crop outlook continues for the most part favorable. The country will not buy except as it experiences damage, hence outside support now is very light. Prospects still seem to favor a see-saw market.

Corn ruled easier for July with no change in May. The latetr held without any support from the bull party. Local shorts sold July freely, believing that larger receipts and improved grading will put an end to the May deal. Contract stock is now 3,371,000 bushels. Of to-day's receipts, 508 cars, 126 were No. 2 grade; 240 cars estimated to-morrow. Cables stronger, but export business not workable. One million No. 2 corn has been ordered out for prompt all rail shipment to Boston.

Oats were steady for both May and July on the strong spots; there was selling by commission houses. Receipts, 344 cars, with 140 for to-morrow. Contract stock 2,788,000. Phillips sold May. Cash demand reported fair.

Provisions were strong, owing to great improvement in cash demand, especially for export. Packers generally report a better shipping situation. Hogs were strong on small receipts, 22,000; estimated to-morrow, 31,000. West there were 76,000, against 70,000 last year.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, May 7.—Noon.—Money on call firm at 7 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼ for demand and at $4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.86 and $4.88½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84¼; silver certificates nominally 60c. Bar silver, 60c. Mexican dollars, 48½c.

New York, May 7.—Excitement continued in the stock market this morning and prices started off with an upward rush as though the reaction of yesterday afternoon and the flurry in call money were to be ignored. Even the declines in London had no effect in discouraging buyers of stocks from all parts of the country. The market soon took on a rugged appearance and became feverish. The buying demand was palpably less comprehensive than for some time past. For one thing there was no pre-eminent movement such as has furnished the sensation of the market on each day for some time past. The influence of yesterday's skyrocket movement in Northern Pacific was still perceptible in an advance of 3½ points in that stock. Union Pacific sold at 128 to 127 on opening sales of 25,000 shares, an extreme advance of 3⅝. Canadian Pacific rose 4¾ points and Sugar 3¾. The Pacific, grangers, Southwesterns and coalers continued the conspicuous feature, but a break of 2¾ in St. Paul, 4 points in Atchison, 2½ in Union Pacific and the heaviness of the United States Steel stocks checked the bull enthusiasm and the market quieted down. U. S. Steel got 1¾ under last night. Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Sugar showed good resistance to the decline.

Last night's irregularity here and that of this morning in London were swept away by the tide of buying orders, Union Pacific and Norther Pacific being the features. Union Pacific showed a gain of 5 points in London before the opening here and the first sales here were of 25,000 shares at 128 to 127, compared with 124⅜ last night. Northern Pacific ignored a loss of over a point in London and opened up a quarter, advancing immediately afterwards an extreme 3 points. The Pacifics, Grangers, and Southwesterns all showed examples of gains of from 1 to 2 points.

In the eastern territory there were gains of 1⅛ to 2¼ amongst the Readings, and Baltimore & Ohio. Burlington advanced 2¾ and St. Paul, after opening up over a point broke 2. Opening sales of Atchison were of 10,000 shares at 87¼ to 86¾, compared with 85¾ last night. Canadian Pacific sold at 112 to 111, compared with 110¼ last night. Sugar was very buoyant and ran up 3¾ in a few minutes. Western Union opened wide at 98⅝ to 99, compared with 98¼ last night. Realizing sales made inroads upon prices in the first ten minutes, reactions running from ½ to a point in the principal stocks outside of St. Paul.

Holders of stocks who were satisfied to sell at the prices prevailing during the first hour were more numerous than those who wanted to buy and prices accordingly dipped very sharply all around. Declines from the best prices extended to 4 in Atchison, 2½ in Union Pacific and Mexican Central, 2⅞ in St. Paul, 2 in Reading, Wabash preferred, and Sugar and from 1 to 1¾ generally elsewhere.

The sales of the United States Steel stocks were unusually heavy, a block of 8,500 shares of the preferred stock being unloaded at 99. Canadian Pacific moved independently and rose to 113. Texas & Pacific also met good support, but other southwesterns were hammered vigorously. Business was not on such an extensive scale as of late and operators were inclined to pay more attention to current monetary conditions.

The support to special stocks induced the short interest to cover. Canadian Pacific extended its rise to 7¾ over yesterday's close and Northern Pacific had another boom, selling up to 135¾. The preferred stock advanced 10 on unusually heavy dealings. Atchison, Rock Island, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Ontario and Western rose from 1¼ to 2⅜. Speculation had a feverish undertone and there were frequent relapses and rallies of from a sharp fraction to over a point in various leading stocks. The general market was quiet and did not recover to the best. Bonds were irregular.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tob. Co.	129	129	127	127
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	149	151½	147½	148
Atchison	87¼	87¼	83½	84
Atchison pfd	106¼	107¼	103¼	103⅞
Am. Car. & F. Co.	25⅞	26	25⅜	25⅜
Anaconda	50¼	50¼	49½	49¾
Amal. Copper	123¾	123½	122	122¼
Biscuit com.	43¼	43½	42⅝	42⅝
Balt. & Ohio	112½	113	108	108
Brook. R. Trans	84⅝	84⅝	82⅝	82⅝
Burlington	196½	196¾	193	196⅞
Canada South	73½	73½	71	71½
Clover Leaf	19	19	18¾	19
Clover Leaf pfd	36½	36⅝	36	36⅝
Con. Tob. com	52¼	52⅛	51	51
Con. Tob. pref.	106	106	105½	106⅛
Ches. and Ohio	50¾	51	49	49½
C., C., C. and St. L.	83⅞			84⅞
C. I. L. com.	38¼	37½	36¼	37¾
Erie	42	42¾	40¾	41
Gen. Electric	229	229	227¾	228
Glucose	60	62	60	62
Hocking	56	56	55½	56½
Hock. pref.	78¾	79¼	78¾	79½
Int. Silver	6½			6½
L. and Nash.	109⅜	109⅜	107½	108
Leather	15	15	14½	14⅝
Leather pref.	78½	.....	.....	77⅝
Col. So.	16	16	15¾	15¾
Col. So. pref.	25	25	24½	24½
C. F. I.	102½	103	102¼	103
Manhattan	126⅞	127½	124½	125
Missouri Pacific	114¾	116⅝	113½	113½
Missouri, K. & T.	65½	66	64½	64½
North. Pacific	127⅞	149¾	127¾	143½
North. Pacific, pfd.	102⅝	113½	102⅝	110
New York Central	164⅝	165	160⅝	161⅝
Ontario & Western	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅝
Pennsylvania	153½	153½	151	151¼
Pacific Mail	40⅝	41	[illegible]	40¼
People's Gas	117	117¼	115½	115⅞
Reading, com.	45⅝	46⅞	44	45¼
Rock Island	164½	169	164¼	164⅝
Rep. I. & S. C.	20½	20⅝	20	20
Rep. pfd.	76	..	..	75¾
So. Ry. pfd.	86¼	87	85¾	85½
So. Ry. com.	33½	33⅝	32	32
St Paul	187	187	178¾	180
Southern Pac.	56	56¾	54½	54½
St. L. S. W.	68	68⅛	67	67
Tenn. C. & I.	63⅝	..	..	63
Union Pac.	128	130½	122¼	123¼
Union Pac. pfd.	96⅝	98	96⅝	97
U. S. Steel	52⅝	53	51⅛	51½
U. S. Steel pfd.	100⅝	100⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Wab. pfd	42	43	41	42
Wab. Deb. Bs.	65	..	..	65¾
West. Union	98⅝	99	96½	96½
W. L. E.	34¼	34⅝	34½	34¼
Ill. Central	144	145	142	142

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Toledo Produce.

Toledo, O., May 7.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 20@21c; No. 2 creamery, 19c; prints, creamery, 21c; packing stock, 10½c; fancy dairy, 15@16c; No. 2 dairy, 12@13c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 10c.

Eggs—Fresh, 11½c.

Oleomargarine, 10½@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Florida, $3 per crate.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, per bu., $1.50.

Potatoes—Per bu., 35@38c; seed potatoes, 50@60c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c.

New Beets—Per doz., $1.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00 per bbl.

Parsnips—Per bu., 40c.

Turnips—Per bu., 35c.

Carrots—Per bu., 35c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, 1.75.

Cucumbers—Per doz., $1.30 to $1.40.

Gren onions—Per doz. bunches, 9c.

New Bermuda onions, per crate, $2.50; Egyptian onions, per bu., $1.65.

Radishes—Per doz., 27c.

Rhubarb—Per doz., 15c.

Spinach—Per bu., 40c.

Peas—Per bu., $2.

Wax Beans—Per case, $4.50.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 7.—Butter—Creameries, 14@18c; dairies, 11@16c.

Cheese—Market dull at 9½@11c.

Eggs—Market easy at 11½c.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., May 7.—Butter—Market was steady at 18½c. Sales for the week were 625,200 pounds.

New York Produce Market.

New York, May 7.—Butter—Receipts, 8,436; market firm; creamery, 15@18c; factory, 11@13c. Cheeese—Receipts, 8,385 packages; market steady; fancy large colored, 10½; fancy large white, 10¼@10⅜; fancy small colored, 11; fancy small white, 11¼. Eggs—Receipts, 24,129 packages; steady; western regular packed, 12@13¼; storage, 14; southern, 11@12½. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3¾; centrifugal 96 test, 4 9-32; molasses sugar, 3½; refined quiet crushed, $6.05; powdered, $5.65; granulated, $5.55. Coffee—Dull; No. 7 Rio, 6¾.

Poultry—Alive, weak and unsettled; spring chickens, pair, 50@75; fowls, 11; turkeys, 8; dressed steadily held.

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., May 7.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market active and steady; Yorkers and mediums, $5.80; pigs, $5.60; stags and roughs, $4.25@5.25; closing about steady; local packers in good attendance.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 7.—(Etrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 1 car; market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 5 cars; market strong. Yorkers, $5.90@5.95; mediums, heavy, $6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market slow. Best clipped lambs, $5.15; others unchanged.

Detroit, Mich., May 7.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.75@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.60; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active at $3.00@4.40; milch cows, active at $25@50; calves, active at $4.00@5.25. Sheep and lambs: market dull; prime lambs, $4.75@5.25; mixed, $3.75@4.75; culls, $2.50@3.60. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.65@5.70; Yorkers, $5.60@5.65; pigs, $5.50@5.60; roughs, $4.75@5.00; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market generally steady; good to prime steers, $5.05@6.00; poor to medium, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.90@5.00; cows, $2.65@4.65; heifers, $2.70@4.80; canners, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $2.00@4.50; calves weak at $3.25@4.75; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.40; Texas grass steers, $3.50@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; to-morrow, 28,000 head; left over, 1,250 head; market about steady; top, $5.87½; mixed and butchers, $5.60@5.85; good to choice heavy, $5.70@5.87½; rough heavy, $5.55@5.65; light, $5.50@5.80; bulk of sales at $5.75@5.80.

East Liberty, Pa., May 7.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market stronger; heavy, $5.90@5.95; medium, $5.90; Yorkers, $5.80@5.90. Sheep and lambs steady. Calves, $5.60.

COTTON.

New York, May 7.—The cotton market opened barely steady, with prices 2 points higher to 2 points lower, and then broke quickly to $7.66 for July and $7.29 for August under a wave of liquidation and foreign selling. During the first hour a heavy footing obtained in the pit and on every symptom of a rally summer months selling was done by leading bear operators. The early cables were a signal disappointment, noting a drop in futures instead of an expected rise in sympathy with our steady closing of last night. Receipts at the ports were tremendous and in the interior the movement was also in excess of general ideas. There was little demand for spot cotton at the ports while in the interior increased offerings had depressed prices 1-16c to ⅛c in many instances. New Orleans and Liverpool sold in our pit during the morning; the west bought July on the call for profits, but later sold for a further break. Hail in Alabama was reported, but private wires declared no damage had been done and claimed that subsequent showers had done wonders for the plant.

Cotton futures opened barely steady. May, $7.70; June, $7.69; July, $7.70; August, $7.46; September, $7.21; October, $7.12; November, $7.07; December, $7.05; January, $7.06.

Cotton spot closed quiet, ⅛ lower; mid ups, 8 1-16; mid gulf, 8 5-16; sales, 100 bales.

WOOL TRADE

Boston, May 7.—Sales in the wool market have been moderate for this week, and there was nothing in the situation to induce a speculative feeling. Prices, however, are steady. Territory wools head the list of sales, fine mediums and fine scoured selling at 42@43c and the staple article at 45@46c. Fleece wools continue quiet, with uprices unchanged. Australian wools are selling at prices much below the London basis.

London, May 7.—The offerings at the wool sales yesterday numbered 12,825 bales, including a good general selection. The attendance was large, and competition between home and continental buyers was spirited. American buyers secured a quantity of new, good crossbreds. Cape of Good Hope and Natal sold freely. Fine merinos and crossbreds were taken at the recent advance, while other grades showed a hardening tendency. Some scoureds were withdrawn on account of the low bids. Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales, 5,200 bales; scoured, 9½@1s1½d; greasy, 5½@9d. Queenstown, 1,100 bales; scoured, 9½@10½d; greasy, 7½@10d. South Australia, 300 bales; scoured, 9½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 3½@6½d. West Australia, 100 bales; scoured, 5d. New Zealand, 1,200 bales; scoured, 5½@7½d; greasy, 5½@10½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,500 bales; scoured, 11d@1s 6d; greasy, 3½@6½d.